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Slang.—When one of the earlier productions of the late Hugh Miller was read by Baron Hume, a nephew of the great historian and a man of considerable literary taste, he expressed his high approbation of the style. "I had thought," said he, "that the art of writing English had been lost, but I perceive that at least *one* man retains it." The Baron's suspicion was very nearly just after all. The art of writing English is almost lost. In its stead we have a strange, indescribable jargon, unlike anything that was ever before written or spoken by man, and it is every day becoming more corrupt. Nor has the art of *speaking* English been preserved with more success. Slang has insinuated itself into the language in all directions.

Our neighbor of the South Side *Democrat* lately published an article upon this subject, in which he assailed the foreign travellers who represent us as a nation of slang-whangers, never using English when we can supply its place with slang, with great and just severity. He does not deny that we are great sinners in this respect, but he shows that our English relatives are equally sinners with ourselves. He makes a quotation from a lecture lately delivered upon this subject, by an Englishman, the reverend Mr. Murzell, which we here lay before our readers, for the benefit of all who may be compelled to write hereafter:

"The point to which I have next to direct my attention, is manliness in speech. There are many young men who seem to consider it essential to manliness, that they should be masters of slang. The sporting world, like its brother, the swell mob, has a language of its own; but this dog-English extends far beyond the sporting world. It comes with its hordes of barbarous words, threatening the entire extinction of genuine English. Now, just listen for a moment to our fast young man, or the ape of a fast young man, who thinks that, to be a man, he must speak in the dark phraseology of slang. If he does anything on responsibility, he does it on his own "hook." If he sees anything remarkably good, he calls it a "stunner," the superlative of which is a "regular stunner." If a man is requested to pay a tavern bill, he is asked if he will "stand Sam." If he meets a savage looking dog, he calls him an "ugly customer." If he meets an eccentric man, he calls him a "rummy old cove." A sensible man is a "chap that is a "cake"—a "flat—a "spoon"—a "stick"—"his mother does not know he is out." A doubtful assertion is to be "told to the Marines." An incredible statement is "all gammon." Our young friend never scolds, but "blows up"—never pays, but "stumps up"—never finds it difficult to pay, but is "hard up"—never feels fatigued, but is "used up." He has no hat, but shelters his head beneath a "tile." He wears no neckcloth, but surrounds his throat with a "choker." He lives nowhere, but there is some place where he "hangs out." He never goes away or withdraws, but he "bolts"—he "slopes"—he "mizzles"—he "makes tracks"—he "cuts his stick"—or what is the same thing, he "cuts his lucky!" The highest compliment you can pay him, is to tell him that he is a "regular brick." He does not profess to be brave, but he prides himself on being "plucky." Money is a word which he has forgotten, but he talks a good deal about "tin," and "needful," the "rhino," and the ready."'

The *Democrat* assails a certain New York Journal, of wide circulation, as the principal corrupter of speech in this country. No doubt that journal has done much in this way, but it is very far from being alone. The disease—for a disease it is—has become universal. It rages wherever the English language is spoken. It is as inveterate at Calcutta, as it is here. It has often struck us as strange that the numerous editorial conventions which have met in various parts of the country during the last ten years, have all, as if by tacit consent, omitted to take any notice of this universal degeneracy of the language.

There is much less slang to be found in the Southern journals, than in the Northern—especially those of New York City. The Charleston (S. C.) papers are less addicted to it, perhaps, than any on the continent. But even they are too much addicted to it. All of us sin in this respect, and all of us deserve to be rebuked. Journals professedly literary, are in no respect behind their contemporaries. It would repay the labor, to select all the slang from two or three of them—beginning with Harper's Magazine—for the last year. The collection would make one of the most curious pages of any future edition of the "Curiosities of Literature."

We wish the attention of our contemporaries could be attracted, generally, to this subject; surely, if it be worthy of a man to write it all, a pure style is worth obtaining.—*Richmond Whig.*

Where there is a Will there's a Way.—I learned grammar when I was a private soldier on the pay of sixpence a day. The edge of my berth, or that of the guard bed, was my seat to study in; my knapsack was my book-case; a bit of board lying on my lap was my writing-table; and the task did not demand anything like a year of my life. I had no money to purchase candle or oil; in winter time it was rarely that I could get any evening light but that of the fire, and only my turn even of that. And if I, under such circumstances, and without parent or friend to advise or encourage me, accomplished this undertaking, what excuse can there be for any youth, however poor, however pressed with business, or however circumscribed as to room or other inconveniences? To buy a pen or a sheet of paper I was compelled to forego some portion of food, though in a state of half-starvation. I had no amount of time that I could call my own; and I had to read and to write amidst the talking, laughing, singing, whistling, and brawling of at least half a score of the most thoughtless of men, and that, too in the hours of their freedom from all control.

Cobbett's Advice to Young Men.

"Jury," said an Arkansas Judge, "you kin go out and find a verdict. If you can't find one of your own, get the one the last jury used." They returned a verdict of suicide in the ninth degree.

"Do you think I'll get justice done me?" said the culprit to his counsel. "I don't think you will," replied the other, "there are two men on the jury who are opposed to hanging."

REMARKABLE COINCIDENCES IN MOUNTAIN MEASUREMENTS.

To the Editors of the N. Y. Express:

The highest peak of the Black Mountain, in N. C.,—which is the highest land East of the Rocky Mountains—has been measured three times, with the following remarkable results. We give the name of the observer, the year of the observation, and the height (in feet) then determined:

Prof. Mitchell	1835	6708.
Prof. Guyot	1856	6709.
Maj. J. C. Turner	1857	6711.

The first two were Barometrical measurements; the third was made with the spirit level. In 1844, Dr. Mitchell decided that this peak was 6772 feet high, and in 1855, the Hon. T. L. Clingman gave out that its height was 6941.

Ever since 1839 this, the highest point of the Alleghanies, has been called Mount Mitchell, in honor of its first discoverer; Roswell C. Smith then gave it this name in his School Geography, and the peak measured in 1835 is the Mount Mitchell of the millions of Geographies and Maps which cover our land. Since 1845 another peak, which is only 6587 feet high, has been also called Mount Mitchell. Why, or by whom, it was so called, no one dares to say. But it is done by so few authorities, that the practice is hardly worth notice.

The mass which is called "*The Black Mountain*" lies in Yancy County, N. C., and entirely on the west side of the Blue Ridge—so that its waters all run into the Mississippi. It is some twelve or fifteen miles long, and has the shape of a fish-hook, whose shank lies North and South, with its bend towards the South, and its barb on the West The crest of the Mountain is serrated, so that it furnishes fifteen peaks with intervening hollows.

"Mt. Mitchell," or "Mitchell's Peak," occupies the middle of the shank of this immense "fish hook," as Dr. Mitchell first called it. "Guyot's Peak" lies next to it, on the North. "Mt. Mitchell the Second" lies on its South side, towards the bend of the mountain. It was in descending the precipitous sides of the highest peak, which has so long borne his name, that the learned Professor perished, on the 27th of last July.

Continued Decrease in Foreign Importations.—These continue to exhibit a marked and progressive decline, compared with former seasons, thus—

For week ending May 14th 1858,	$2,732,502
" " " 1857,	4,619,010
Decrease in 1858,	$1,876,508

If the importations from 1st of January to date be compared, the contrast is still more striking, thus—

1857,	$86,734,661
1858,	41,850,750
Decrease,	$44,883,911

The official enumeration of goods and articles imported last week, exhibits but few that may properly be classified as luxuries—unless exception be taken to $91,306 worth of cigars, and some $30,000 worth of watches and jewelry. The value of tea imported was $102,862; coffee, $111,392; sugar, $472,795.—*N. Y. Express.*

American Bible Society.—From the treasurer's report it appears that the receipts of the year have been $390,759. Of this sum, $252,831 were from the sale of books, and $137,928 from donations and legacies. This income is less than that of last year, the difference being mostly in legacies. The following is an abstract of the Managers' report:

"During the year past, seventy-two new life directors have been added, and 1,589 life members; in the same year eighty-nine new auxiliaries, most of them in the new States and Territories. The books printed have been 250,000 Bibles and 381,000 Testaments, and 500 volumes in raised letters for the blind, making a total of 631,500. The issues of the year have been 716,878 volumes, making a total since the formation of the society of 12,808,487. The number of agents employed in the home field is thirty-five, including those in California and Oregon. Three also are employed in foreign countries—one in Brazil, one in Spanish America, and one in Turkey. Grants of money for publishing the Scriptures abroad have been greater than ever before, amounting to $31,432. These funds have gone to France, Russia, Geneva, (for Italy,) Turkey, Persia, India, (northern and southern,) Siam, and China."

The Dignity of Labor.—The New Orleans Bulletin severely censures Senator Hammond for calling some of the free laborers of the North "white slaves" and the "mud-sills of society," and then overhauls the Providence Journal for asserting that the people of the South consider labor humiliating. That Journal indignantly says:

"We utterly deny and repudiate with scorn and indignation the allegation of the Journal, that labor is disgraceful in the South, that here 'men are ashamed to work.' It is libelous. Labor is no more disgraceful in the South than in the North. There are tens of thousands of white men in every Southern State who toil daily in their fields and workshops, day by day and month by month; and many of them side by side with their slaves. And we should like to see the man bold enough to tell these men that they are thereby disgracing themselves. We incline to the opinion that he would not assert it twice. He would find the motives in favor of immediate locomotion irresistible!"

The first Wine Fair of Missouri opened at St. Louis on the 13th instant. About seventy specimens were exhibited, contributed from Illinois, New York, Indiana, Minnesota, Ohio, Iowa, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri. Seventeen gentlemen were selected as a board of judges to compare specimens offered and award the premiums. They report that all the specimens are very superior in character, and indicate great improvements in the manufacture of native wines. It has been decided by the Missouri Wine Company to hold hereafter in St. Louis an annual fair, from which most encouraging results are expected.

Forty-Two States.—There are already thirty-two States in the Union; and the Abolition journals are exulting over the prospect of ten more being admitted in the course of two or three years at farthest. These are Kansas—Oregon—Nebraska—Utah—the Choctaw Settlement—Ontonagan—New Mexico—Arizona—Dacotah, and Nevada. It will not be long, exclaims the Albany *Journal*, in rapture, before we must add ten stars to the National bunting, ten guns to the National salute, and twenty seats to the Senate Chamber—and twenty Abolition seats, of course, for that is the reflection which causes Abolitiondom to rejoice.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 20, 1858.

VISIT OF THE REV. DR. HAWKS.—Hundreds of our citizens have enjoyed a rare and rich treat during the last few days, in listening to the public Sermons and Lecture and the private conversations of this eminent son of North Carolina. It is a question whether he is more eloquent and able and interesting as a public speaker or as a conversationalist. The listener is apt to conclude that he is most to be admired in that character in which he has last been heard.

In the absence of the Rector of St. John's Church, Dr. Hawks read the beautiful Service of the Episcopal Church, and preached, twice on Sunday, and again on Tuesday evening. These Services afforded an intellectual and moral feast to overflowing congregations. The able Sermons were not more relished than the magnificent reading of the old Prophets and the Psalmist. There are so few good readers, (and it is to be regretted that that part of education is so little attended to,) that Dr. Hawks's wonderful powers in that particular attract universal attention and admiration. They draw out the beauties and the force of passages of scripture which we are accustomed to read from day to day without any special attention, or any distinct idea of their full meaning. Happy the people who sit under the ministry of such a reader and preacher.

The Lecture on Tuesday evening, on the Farewell Address of Washington, was a grand performance—grand in conception, grand in literary execution, and grand in delivery. It was as "words fitly spoken, like apples of gold in pictures of silver." The orator's delineation of the character and services of WASHINGTON; his enforcement of the views of the great patriot on the subjects of the UNION, of foreign influences, of religion and morality as the foundation—the only solid foundation—of all law and good government, were powerful beyond description. The appeal to the Young Men of America to preserve that Union, to practice that religion, and to maintain that law and government, would seem to be irresistible. Well might it be said to him, here as elsewhere in the State, that he would do his country and his countrymen good by delivering such sentiments in every part of the State. We wish that it were possible for him to do so. He would thereby inform the mind, improve the heart, and warm the patriotism, of old and young, of men and women. And he would not fail, especially, to increase the love and respect of all for a State which gave him birth, and which is worthy of the warmest affection of such a man, whose heart is untraveled, though his lot has been cast in other parts of our land.

The orator was introduced to the audience on this occasion in a brief and cordial address of welcome, by the Rev. James McDaniel, one of the Committee of Invitation.

Dr. Hawks left here this morning, on his way to Raleigh and Chapel Hill. The best wishes of our people accompany him.

VIOLENT STORM.—A furious storm of wind, rain and hail occurred here on Wednesday afternoon last. It came from a Western direction, but we have not heard how far it extended.

CANDIDATES.—In Wake County, M. A. Bledsoe is the Democratic nominee for the Senate, and Messrs. Geo. H. Faribault, J. F. Hutchins, and E. G. Haywood for the Commons.

In Caswell County, Hon. B. Brown is a candidate for the Senate, and Messrs. E. K. Withers, William Long, and S. E. Williams for the Commons. All Democrats, and all in favor of a Railroad from Danville to the North Carolina Road, passing through Milton.

In Johnston County, Asa Barnes for the Senate, and B. H. Tomlinson and Samuel P. Horton are the democratic candidates.

OUR NEW SENATOR.—It is not generally known to the Democracy of North Carolina, devoted adherents of the "powers that be," that the Hon. Thos. L. Clingman was transferred from the House of Representatives to the Senate, whilst in open rebellion. Such is the fact. His resolution to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, and his speech on our foreign relations generally, a few days before his promotion, were directly antagonistic to the will of the administration. His change of place has not abated his hostility to the foreign policy of the Government. The New York Commercial's correspondent writes from Washington that "Mr. Clingman says that his resolution will certainly pass before the end of the session in both Houses, against the President's influence. Mr. Clingman is now a member of the Senate, where he will be distinguished in opposition to the Administration upon questions relative to their foreign policy, as well as some of their home measures. It will be remembered that he voted against the deficiency bill from first to last. He is also an opponent of the Yrrizari treaty, as will be seen when that treaty comes before the Senate, which body it has not yet reached.

"The President is very desirous of the ratification of that treaty, now; and as there are signs that the Republican Senators will give it their support, it may probably pass."

How is it that Mr. Clingman, differing radically with the President, who is for the time being the Democratic party, is promoted, whilst Mr. McRae is proscribed?

COTTON RECEIPTS.—2,824,073 bales, against 2,799,874 last year. *Increase*, 24,199 bales.

Sales of North Carolina stocks in New York at 94¼ to 95.

THE GUBERNATORIAL CANVASS.—Messrs. McRae and Ellis have already met four times,—at Charlotte, Monroe, Wadesborough, and Rockingham—and the former has doubtless spoken at Carthage and Greensborough, and the latter at Lumberton, without the presence of the other. Judge Ellis will be here to-day, and Mr. McRae at Lumberton to-morrow; after which they will meet at Clinton on the 22d and fill the remainder of their appointments in company.

We thought it possible that some one would have sent us an account of some one or other of the discussions; but none has been forwarded to us, and the accounts supplied by our exchange papers are all by friends of Judge Ellis. Presuming that they are more or less colored by the prejudices of the writers, we do not copy them, lest we should do injustice to Mr. McRae.

We learn from remarks in private letters, that the discussions have been conducted in good temper, and with marked ability. As to one of them, that at Charlotte, we have heard that Mr. McRae had decidedly the ear of the people. And a business letter from Rockingham says, "The candidates were here to-day and had a discussion. There were probably 300 persons present. The discussion was rather an animated one and very interesting. It was highly creditable to the rival candidates."

We hope that the Charlotte Democrat has misunderstood the position of Mr. McRae upon two points, upon which, if he is correctly reported, we cannot agree with him. The Democrat says,—

"He [Mr. McRae] claimed to be an internal improvement man, but was opposed to appropriating another dollar from the State Treasury for such works at this time—he thought the present condition of affairs forbid further aid, and would, if elected Governor, *recommend no further appropriations.* There was no hope for the West to get further help, for the East would not allow it—there would not be three eastern democrats in the Legislature who would vote for it.

Now we cannot consent that the State of North Carolina shall suddenly stop short in its career of improvement. The results of its past expenditures have been too valuable, and the need of more too apparent, to justify any such conclusion, and we shall regret if the public mind is to be so impressed from any source, especially one so influential as a candidate for Governor.

The other point of our dissent from Mr. McRae's views, if correctly reported by the Democrat, is contained in the following extract:—

"As the candidates were about leaving the stand, a gentleman asked how they stood "in regard to local works." This was the question as we recollect it.

"Mr. McRae said that he was in favor of allowing the construction of any Road the people wanted, provided they did it with their own means.

"Judge Ellis asked if he alluded to the Danville connection? Mr. McRae replied that he favored the principle as a general one. The Judge then asked him if he was in favor of the Danville connection. Mr. McRae replied that he was, and wished to know if Judge Ellis was opposed to it or in favor of it.

"Judge Ellis replied that individually he was opposed to it, and for this reason: At the session of the Legislature that chartered the N. C. Railroad, he (Ellis) had introduced a bill to charter a Road from Danville running through a certain part of North Carolina. Eastern gentlemen violently opposed the scheme, and contended that it would materially injure their section of the State. The matter was compromised by the friends of his bill and the eastern members by chartering the N. C. Road, and it was agreed that the Danville scheme should be relinquished. Under the impression that it was the best he could do for his constituents he became a party to that agreement; and it would be wrong and dishonorable for him now to violate it or advocate a revival of the scheme. This was his position as an individual. But he thought schemes of a local nature ought not to enter into this campaign—they should be left for the Legislature to settle

"The Judge further remarked, that if elected, he would not recommend the Danville connection. Mr. McRae replied that neither would he, if elected, recommend it. The matter was then dropped."

Our views upon this question have been often expressed. We have been earnest advocates for the faithful observance of the compact under which the Danville connection was relinquished by its friends in consideration of the passage of the Central road bill. And we see no reason to change our views, but many to strengthen them. We can never consent to have the Legislature *cut the State in two*, by granting a charter for a road from the Central road to Danville.

We refrain from further remark until we ascertain distinctly that such are or are not Mr. McRae's positions. Seeming to be so, we could not do less than express our dissent from them. It is with great reluctance that we do so, for we have not a shadow of doubt that Mr. McRae is sincerely in favor of the completion of the Western rail road, and of the extension of internal improvements throughout the State.

P. S. By a private letter from a friend we learn that Mr. McRae was warmly welcomed at Moore, where it is thought he will gain 200 votes over the usual opposition strength.

And again we learn that he had an enthusiastic reception at Greensborough. The Court House would not hold the crowd, who followed him to an open grove, and then, when a rain came up, back to the Court House, which was filled.

This morning's mail brings us the following letter also:—

WADESBOROUGH, N. C., May 13

The candidates for gubernatorial honors addressed a large number of the citizens of Anson and adjoining counties here to-day. The discussion occupied five hours, and was listened to throughout with the closest attention. Both gentlemen acquitted themselves in a manner highly satisfactory to all who heard them, and the debate, characterized as it was by the most dignified, courteous and knightly bearing, stands in pleasing contrast with the unbecoming wrangling and contention too often witnessed upon similar occasions. Mr. McRae came almost an entire stranger; but leaves hosts of friends among us. He will probably receive the entire American-Whig vote of the county,—not exactly as a *Democrat*, but as an able and unflinching advocate of *Distribution*,—while our Democratic friends are too well *drilled*, with a few exceptions, to falter in the support of Judge Ellis.

In haste, &c., L.

McRae and Ellis at Charlotte.—There can be little doubt, from the various accounts we have seen and heard, that Judge Ellis came off *second* best at the discussion between himself and Mr. McRae, at Charlotte, on Monday of last week. His friends there were very much disappointed; but they attribute his defeat to sickness. The Judge was undoubtedly sick, or at least we have been so informed by persons whose word we cannot question. At Monroe, the next day, it is said he was successful, and beat Mr. McRae in the discussion.—*Sal. Watchman.*

MR. SHAW'S SPEECH.—Our readers may remember the account of the scene in the House between Messrs. Giddings and Shaw, as copied into the Observer from the official paper of Congress. It was given out by Dr. Shaw's friends that the report in the Globe was grossly inaccurate, and that important corrections would be made in the pamphlet edition. The pamphlet edition has made its appearance, and very important corrections have been made. Mr. Giddings's few remarks at the close of Shaw's speech denying Shaw's whole story, and Mr. Campbell's testimony entirely agreeing with Giddings's statement, are omitted.

PROPOSED RE-OPENING OF THE SLAVE TRADE.—The abominable proposition, first made in a spirit of disunion in the South Carolina Legislature, and recently discussed in that kindred body the so-called "Southern Convention" at Montgomery, Alabama, where it was introduced by a South Carolinian, is receiving more attention, North and South, than it deserves, except in so far as it is treated as a fire-brand, which it is the duty of every good citizen to help to extinguish. The N. Y. Journal of Commerce, for instance, says,—

"The voice of the South is not unanimous in behalf of the re-establishment of the slave trade: it is not strong in the advocacy of that measure; it is even—if the conduct of various Commercial Conventions can be considered a sufficient criterion in the matter—opposed to such a project, precisely as the voice of the North is opposed to the schemes of the ultra ismatics here. The blatant speech of the few takes up much room, but represents very little strength. At the Commercial Convention, now in session at Montgomery Ala., a bill in favor of re-opening the slave-trade has been introduced, and quite warmly opposed, as well as advocated. The last speakers, from Alabama and Georgia, have been antagonists of the idea. The matter has, heretofore, been buried in a quiet manner, without any real result being reached. Death by delay will, probably, be the fate of the present bill."

The beginning of the above paragraph but faintly expresses the true state of the matter at the South. Not unanimous indeed, and not strong, in favor of the scheme, but *very strong* against it. Out of South Carolina and Alabama its advocates are few indeed. In North Carolina the people are unanimous against it, and we believe that for once Virginia is also on the right side.

It is to be regretted that an idea so well calculated, and so deliberately intended, to widen the breach between North and South, was even allowed a moment's consideration. It ought to have been scouted out of every place into which it was intruded.

THE OLD STORY.—The Southern Convention, that annual humbug, is in session at Montgomery, Ala., and, as usual, is busily engaged in discussing abstractions. The main point of discussion has been a resolution demanding the repeal of the laws prohibiting the slave trade. In other words, the agitating politicians of the South are striving to unite the people upon another abstraction as an ultimatum, to inaugurate another contest between the sections, in which, as in all such, the South must lose. It is the old story. We are not content that the North should beat us, but must needs furnish them with the necessary weapons. As the Charleston Mercury's correspondent writes: "The agitation of this question here, is breeding great dissension in the Convention. When it is obvious that the slave trade is prohibited by a plain provision of the constitution, and that it is impossible that the South can get a repeal of this law by Congress, it does seem to be very vain to have any dissension in the South about it. It will inevitably divide and paralyze the South. Nothing can be more congenial to the policy of the North than that the Southern States, on an impracticable issue, should divide and make parties amongst themselves, and thus render a hearty union, against their encroachments and aggressions, an impossibility. If matters go on as they have begun on this subject, the mischief will be immense."

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday, a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to enquire whether further legislation is necessary to enable the President to protect American vessels against British aggression in the Gulf, was postponed, in consequence of the non-receipt of official intelligence on the subject.

On Tuesday, the bill for the admission of Oregon was passed.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, the case of Hackney, Door keeper to the House, was discussed. He asked for a thorough investigation of the charges of fraud and peculation made against him. The House finally dismissed him, by a large majority.

A resolution was adopted requesting the President to communicate to the House all information in regard to British outrages upon American vessels in the Gulf of Mexico, and off the coast of Cuba.

On Tuesday, a Mr. Wright, of New Jersey, was elected door-keeper, in place of Hackney.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!

Cotton and Breadstuffs Improved.

QUEBEC, May 17.

The steamship *North American*, with Liverpool dates to the 5th instant, arrived this morning.

The resolution relative to the future government of India, was steadily progressing in parliament.

England has made a formal demand on Naples, for indemnity for the imprisonment of English engineers.

A collision had occurred in St. George's channel, between a steamer and a bark. Both sunk, and 30 persons were drowned.

Throughout France the grain crops were promising, and breadstuffs firmer.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, May 5th.—Cotton advanced an eighth. Sales of the three days 34,000 bales—of which number 5000 were taken for speculation, and 3000 for export. All grades slightly advanced.

Advices from Manchester favorable.

Flour dull. Wheat quiet. Corn quiet. All kinds slightly better. Rosin dull at 4s. 3d. Spirits of turpentine steady at 44. Rice quiet. Sugar buoyant, and advanced 6d.

Consols 97¼ a 97⅝.

NEW ORLEANS, May 15.

Search of American Vessels by British Cruisers.—The steamer Empire City has arrived with later dates from Havana. She reports that the search of American vessels in the Gulf of Mexico by British cruisers, on the pretence of overhauling slavers, still continues, accompanied by downright insult and overbearing conduct on the part of British officials.

At Sagua La Grande the search of all vessels in port is being prosecuted vigorously.

These high-handed and unwarrantable proceedings have created the greatest excitement and indignation in this city, and the Federal authorities will be urged to take the matter in hand at once. As it is, American vessels leaving for ports in the Gulf will be compelled in future to go fully armed, prepared to defend themselves at every hazard.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.

From Utah.—A dispatch has been received here, from St. Louis, confirming the report that Col. Kane had effected a negotiation with the Mormons, and that Gov. Cummings left Camp Scott for Salt Lake City, where his arrival was anticipated on the 11th March, and further, that handsome apartments had been prepared for him by Brigham Young. The bearer of this intelligence states that Gov. Powell and Col. McCullough were met on the 6th, twenty miles from Fort Kearney.

Telegraph from Cuba to the United States.—A firm in Havana have obtained permission to lay down a submarine telegraph from Cuba to Key West, Florida. The work will be speedily proceeded with.

Extract from a Letter to the Editors, dated

RANDOLPH COUNTY, May 18.

I fear too much has been said in favor of the prospects of the Wheat crop; so far as my knowledge extends, there are some fields that at present look well, but others make a poor appearance. Some is considerably injured by fly; some complain of chinch bug; and some of rust. Can't say yet with certainty as to the crop. We have plenty of fruit of all kinds here on the ridge; but off on the lower grounds it is nearly all killed. It is too soon yet to speak with any degree of certainty in relation to these things. I intend in due time to advise you of the prospects in our back country.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

LILESVILLE, N. C. May 14th.

Many of the Citizens whom I have conversed with, are very desirous of having Gen. Samuel H. Walkup, of Union, announce himself as a candidate to represent this Senatorial District in the next Legislature.

He is eminently qualified, and no man more worthy the suffrages of our citizens. Should he consent to become a candidate, his election is almost sure. ANSON.

Fatal and Deplorable Error.—We learn that Capt. N. F. Steel, P. M. at Oak Forest, Iredell co., was accidentally shot, on the 12th inst., by one of his neighbors, Mr. LaFayette Brandon, under circumstances the most distressing. Mr. Brandon had gone out (before day) that morning to watch for turkeys, and had secreted himself in the top of a fallen tree. Shortly after his departure, Mr. Steel called at Mr. Brandon's house, without previous notice however, to go with him; but finding he was gone, concluded to go and take a stand about the same place. Mr. Brandon knew nothing of Mr. Steel's presence in the neighborhood. About day light Mr. Brandon heard a turkey, and answered it with his "caller." In momentary expectation of seeing it emerge from the thicket, Mr. Brandon was watching with intense interest in the direction in which he had heard it. He saw something move on the edge of the swamp, and taking it to be a turkey, fired. He went immediately to the spot, when, horrible to relate, he found his friend and neighbor, Mr. Steel, just in the act of falling from a sitting posture. Mr. Brandon paused long enough to see that his shot was fatal; and then flew from the place to bear to his friends and neighbors the terrible news of his sad mistake.

A jury of inquest subsequently gave a verdict in accordance with the above statement.

This most unfortunate occurrence has plunged the neighborhood in the deepest sorrow as well on account of the living as the dead. Mr. B and the deceased were on the most intimate and confidential terms of friendship.

Salisbury Watchman.

MARRIED,

In Moore Co., N. C., on the 13th inst., by Hugh McDonald, Esq., DUNCAN PATTERSON and SARAH JANE BLUE.

In Montgomery county, N. C., on the 13th inst., by the Rev. J. S. Davis, Mr. S. S. LILLY to Miss M. E. LILLY,—both of Montgomery.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh's Line. May 14 and 19.—Steamer Fanny and Rowan with passengers and goods for J R Lee, M N Lorning, A W Pool and P P Johnson.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

May 15.—Schrs Arab fm Hyde county, Ellen Randall fm Little River. 16.—Schr Laura fm Shallotte. 17.—Schrs W A Newell, and Bennet Flanner fm New York. 18.—Schrs L B Cowperthwaite, and Moonlight fm New York, Genoa fm Belfast, Me., Charles S Peaslee fm Philadelphia, Helene fm N Y, Jno T Williams fm Philadelphia, J C Manson fm Shallotte.

THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND.

The President sent to the Senate on Wednesday last a number of documents relating to the subject of aggressions upon American vessels by British cruisers, which have claimed and exercised the right of search, in attempting to suppress the West Indian slave trade. These papers may be summed up as follows:—

A letter from Secretary Cass to Lord Napier, dated May 4, enclosing the statement of the Captain of the "N. B. Borden," (fired at and boarded by the British man-of-war, Styx,) by which it appears that an unjustifiable act of violence has been committed against a merchant vessel of the United States, to which the attention of her Majesty's Government is requested, in the confident expectation that the act will be disavowed, and such measures be adopted as are called for by the circumstances, and as will tend to prevent the recurrence of similar proceedings hereafter.

Lord Napier's acknowledgment of the reception of Mr. Cass's letter, and its transmission to her Majesty's Government.

A letter from Gen. Cass to the Secretary of the Navy, calling his attention to these outrages in the West Indies, stating that several British armed vessels are cruising on the coast of Cuba, and that our merchant vessels are exposed to vexatious interruption by their interference; that it is therefore proper a vessel should be dispatched with instructions to render prompt protection to all American vessels that may need it; that the forcible search by cruisers of that Power, on the high seas, cannot be tolerated.

On the 12th inst., Gen. Cass writes to Mr. Dallas to "communicate to Lord Malmesbury the earnest desire of the President that this practice, which seems to become more prevalent, of detaining and searching American vessels, should be discontinued, and that the most peremptory order for that purpose should be given and enforced. Such a measure is called for by important considerations, which will readily occur to you. While this Government is determined to use all proper exertions for the suppression of the slave trade, it is not less desirous that the just immunity of the vessels of the United States upon the ocean should be preserved. Whatever may have been the true objects of the voyage of the Cortes, if she had papers showing her American character, she was subject neither to search nor capture by the British cruiser. I do not doubt but the facts reported will be fully investigated by order of the British Government, and proper measures taken to prevent the recurrence of a similar act hereafter.

"I call your attention, also, to the circumstances reported by the Consul-General at Havana, showing the existence of a kind of police system by which American vessels in that port are watched and interfered with, and have to request that you will bring the matter to the attention of the Earl of Malmesbury, with a view to the correction of the evil."

And again, on the 18th inst., Gen. Cass writes to Mr. Dallas of further outrages upon eleven American vessels by a British cruiser on the Cuban coast, and stating that "these flagrant violations of the rights of the United States have excited a deep feeling through the country, and have attracted the attention of both Houses of Congress. Their continuance cannot fail to produce the most serious effects upon the relations of the two countries. The President confidently believes that the British naval officers, in the adoption of these high-handed measures, have acted without the authority and have misunderstood the views of their Government. But it is not the less due to the United States that their conduct should be disavowed, and peremptory orders issued to prevent the recurrence of similar proceedings hereafter; and that the officers who have been guilty of these outrages should be held properly responsible for their conduct, and that, where pecuniary injuries have been suffered, the interested parties should receive just compensation."

The complaints of Gen. Cass are founded upon a letter from the U. S. Consul General at Havana, communicating intelligence of the capture of the schooner "Cortes," of New York, by the British gun-boat "Forward," on or about 15th April, near Havana. The Consul says that for some time previous a number of British gun-boats and large vessels had been active in cruising for slavers on the north and south side of the island. Many complaints had been made by American masters that they exercised espionage over their vessels, both annoying and insulting. The brig "A. A. Chapman," had been thus annoyed on her last voyage to Havana. A similar complaint was made a few days afterwards by the "Brownsville." The barque "Glenburn," of Richmond, complained of being stopped by the British steamer "Basilisk," while on a voyage from Antwerp to Havana, and boarded by an officer who stated that he had orders from the Admiral at Jamaica to board every vessel in the neighborhood of Cuba. Several affidavits from passengers on board the "Cortes" accompany Mr. Blythe's letter, one of whom says he was robbed by the crew of the British gun-boat, the captain of which was drunk.

On the 19th of May the U. S. steamer Fulton was ordered to cruise actively on the northern coast of Cuba, and to take measures to protect all vessels of the U. S. on the high seas from search or detention by the vessels of war of any other nation. Orders have also been given for the preparation of the razee Savannah and the brig Dolphin to join the Home Squadron, for the purpose of cruising in the neighborhood of Cuba; and the steamship Wabash, now fitting out at New York as the flag-ship of the Mediterranean squadron, has been directed on her outward passage to show her flag in those waters, and protect at all times the persons and property of American citizens.

From all these papers it appears that the President has promptly taken measures to vindicate the rights and honor of the country; and the despatches to Mr. Dallas evince a determination to resist the supposed right of search, alleged to be incident to a suppression of the slave trade under treaty stipulations.

We trust, however, that Gen. Cass's confidence in a favorable and peaceful settlement may not be misplaced.

Infants Applying for Divorce.—Special term. Before Judge Sutherland. A very amusing petition for a divorce was presented to the Judge, which may be taken as highly illustrative of an age of progress. Edward Ayres, "an infant, aged fourteen," applied by petition to have a guardian appointed to prosecute a suit for divorce from his —the petitioner's, not the guardian's—wife. The Judge, having read the papers, inquired how old the interesting lady defendant might be, and was informed she was about sixteen. The Judge then signed the paper, and granted the prayer of the petition, appointing James Hosford such guardian.
N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

THE BRITISH CRUISERS IN THE GULF.

However much allowance we may be disposed to make for exaggeration in the statements of the captains of the various American vessels which are said to have been boarded, and searched, and several of them fired into, by British armed vessels in the Gulf of Mexico and the adjacent waters, within the last three weeks, it is scarcely possible that their statements are wholly unfounded, and that none of the outrages complained of, ever took place.

The following is a list of the vessels whose captains declare that they have been stopped at sea (most of them fired into), and searched, by the officers and crews of cruisers belonging to the navy of Great Britain:—

Brig Robert Wing,	Ship Tropic Bird,
Schooner Wingold,	Bark Clara Windsor,
Schooner Cortez,	Bark Glenburn,
Schooner N. B. Borden,	Bark W. H. Chandler,
Schooner Mobile.	

Twelve other vessels also boarded and searched in the harbor of Sagua la Grande.

It is difficult to believe that the British officers commanding the cruisers would dare to arrest and search vessels carrying the American flag, even for the purpose of testing their right to carry it, unless they were expressly ordered to do so by the Admiralty; and it is equally difficult to imagine how the British Government, knowing, as they must, the invincible determination of the American people to resist at all hazards the claim of any foreign power to arrest, board, and examine American vessels for any purpose whatever, could issue any such orders, the execution of which which must inevitably result in a serious controversy between the two countries. As we have already stated, the fact that the American flag is used by vessels engaged in the slave trade, as a protection from the consequences of detection in that iniquitous traffic, is no justification for the detention and insult of American vessels engaged in lawful trade. The American people have already fought for and bled in defence of the right of their vessels to the perfect freedom of the seas, and sooner than forfeit that right, they would take arms again as one man. The doctrine which we maintain is distinctly laid down in Secretary Cass's letter to Lord Napier, of the 10th of April, 1858, from which we extract the following:—

"To permit a foreign officer to board the vessel of another power, to assume command in her, to call for and examine her papers, to pass judgment upon her character, to decide the broad inquiry whether she is navigated according to law, and to send her in at pleasure for trial, *cannot be submitted to by any independent nation without injury and dishonor.* The United States deny the right of the cruisers of any other power whatever for any purpose whatever, to enter their vessels by force in time of peace."

This doctrine, we are convinced, our Government will calmly, but firmly enforce. Steps have been already taken in this direction. Orders have been issued to the American Squadron in the Gulf of Mexico and the Central American waters, to put a stop to the boarding and searching of American merchant vessels by foreign ships of war; and the President has demanded explanations from the Governments of England and Spain, with regard to the outrages said to have been committed on vessels entitled to carry the United States flag, in the vicinity of Cuba. We are persuaded that the Administration will act with perfect prudence and due regard to the national honor, and that if, on inquiry, the charges brought against the British officers by the American shipmasters whose vessels have been subjected to detention and search, prove well founded, redress will be demanded, and adequate security against a repetition of the offence.

We are in favor of the most tenacious maintenance of the freedom of our ships on the seas; but we are not prepared, on mere *ex parte* statements, to recommend, as some of our contemporaries do, an immediate resort to warlike measures. We hope and trust that an inquiry may be made into the facts, with all the gravity the subject demands, but with perfect courtesy and good temper; that the wrong may be established beyond a doubt, and fitting redress demanded and refused, before a resort to force is even spoken of. We are great and powerful enough to assert our rights and uphold our dignity, without the use of swaggering and bluster. We have no right to to take it for granted that the British Government intended deliberately to insult our flag and provoke a quarrel with us. Let us rather suppose that mistaken orders have been issued, or that the officers of the British cruisers have mistaken the meaning of their orders, and hence the trouble. It will be time enough to get into a passion and want to fight, when we find that we have been wilfully insulted, and that our first demand for satisfaction has been refused. Coolness, dignity, and forbearance, cannot injure our cause; they can but add to its strength and justice.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

End of the Mormon Rebellion.—The news of the termination of the Mormon rebellion without bloodshed will be hailed with joy all over the country. It has cost a large sum of money and not a little suffering on the part of the forces at Camp Scott in preparations to put down this rebellion; but it has shown that the Government is capable of extraordinary efforts and of punishing insubordination even upon its remotest frontier. The news will, so soon as it is authenticated, put a stop to further military movements in that direction. Supplies may be needed, and will probably be sent forward, for the subsistence of the troops now in Utah Territory; but all other preparations will be suspended, and the troops which have been concentrated at Fort Leavenworth and Jefferson Barracks will again be distributed to their old posts. Vast expenditures have been made in getting ready for this expedition; but the supplies of provisions, munitions of war, horses, and animals will not be lost to the Government, and a tremendous draft upon the Treasury will be stopped. The early termination of this expedition will make a material difference in all Mr. Secretary Cobb's estimates for the demands upon the Treasury for a year to come. It will make also a very material difference in the calculations by individuals of their profits under contracts with the Government; but they will have to submit to this disappointment. We take it as certain also that the President will not avail himself of the power given to him to call into service the three regiments of volunteers authorized by a law of the present Congress; and here will be a saving at once of $4,500,000. These curtailments in the anticipated demands upon the Treasury came most opportunely, and will make, in the aggregate, a difference in the year's expenditure of at least fifteen millions of dollars.
St. Louis Republican.

Important Invention.—Thomas Musgrave, of Northampton, has invented a machine for removing burrs and dirt from wool, which promises to accomplish the same results with that staple that the gin has with cotton. The machine is very simple, and is in the form of an attachment to the ordinary carding machine. It adds only $15 or $17 extra expense to the carder. The thorough mode of its action may be illustrated by the fact, that Mestiza wool was passed through, and in a few moments freed from forty per cent. weight of burrs without any apparent injury to the fibre, adding 15 cents per lb. to the value of the wool.

Methodist General Conference.—Among the proceedings of the Conference we notice that Rev. Levi Pearce presented report (No. 8) of the Committee on Boundaries, as follows:

The Committee on Boundaries having duly considered memorials from sundry persons within the bounds of the North Carolina Conference, praying for a transfer to the Virginia Conference, and also remonstrances against the same, submit the following:

Resolved 1. That the request of the memorialists be granted, so far as that portion of the State of Virginia lying in the North Carolina Conference is concerned, by a transfer of said territory to the Virginia Conference.

Resolved. 2. That the boundary line between the Virginia and North Carolina Conferences be Albemarle Sound and the Roanake river, up to the point where the State line crosses the said river, and thence with the State line to the top of the Blue Ridge.

The report lies over under the rule.

Rev. W. Barringer gave notice that when it should come up he would offer an amendment, which he hoped to sustain.

A resolution to strike from the Discipline the 8th section of the 3d chapter entitled "of dress," was debated with much earnestness and at great length, and finally, the whole subject was indefinitely postponed.

Christian Benevolence.—We find in a New York paper the subjoined comparative statement of the receipts of the various benevolent societies whose anniversaries have been held in that city:

American Tract Society,	$388,153
American Bible Society,	390,759
American Board for Foreign Missions, nine months,	188,736
American Home Missionary Society,	175,971
Presbyterian Board Foreign Missions,	228,977
Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society,	183,662
Methodist Episcopal Sunday School Union,	11,268
Methodist Episcopal Tract Society,	5,848
American Baptist Home Missionary Society,	52,092
American and Foreign Baptist Bible Society,	40,125
New York Bible Society,	18,712
American and Foreign Christian Union,	79,603
American Episcopal Church Domestic Mission,	55,929
American Episcopal Church Foreign Mission,	77,228
New York Sunday School Union,	13,089
Seaman's Friend Society,	25,236
Female Guardian Society,	40,710
Female Magdalen Society,	2,925
American Anti-Slavery Society,	35,967
New York State Colonization Society,	57,624
National Compensating Emancipation Society,	190
Total,	2,081,807

This does not include the American Sunday School Union, whose centre is in Philadelphia, the Presbyterian Board of Publication, Baptist Board of Publication, Pennsylvania Bible Society, Bishop White Prayer Book Society, Pennsylvania Colonization Society, and a large number of others. Nevertheless it suffices to illustrate the vast amount of active benevolence existing in the United States.

Southern Commercial Convention.—This body adjourned *sine die* on Friday last. The slave trade resolutions of Mr. Spratt were disposed of by a resolution to lay on the table and print. A resolution condemnatory of the acts of Capt. Davis and Com. Paulding in Central America, and declaring the interests of the South in the colonization of that country paramount to all other interests, was adopted. A resolution declaring it "inexpedient for any State to re-open the African slave trade while it is in the Union," and an amendment declaring that "just so soon as we are out of the Union, it will be expedient and advisable to re-open the slave trade," were laid on the table—ayes 71, nays 3. A resolution calling a convention to take into consideration "the duty of the South, under existing circumstances," was lost—ayes 28½, nays 33½—Florida being divided. After the usual vote of thanks, the Convention adjourned to meet the second Monday in May next, at Vicksburg, Miss.

The Southern *Commercial* Convention has assumed an almost exclusive *political* character. Much the greater portion of the late session at Montgomery was consumed in the discussion of subjects having a tendency to disunion, and the feeling in favor of such a result appears to have been much stronger in this body than in any of its predecessors. The editor of the *Southern Guardian*, who was present, writing to that journal, says: "The true Southern spirit is dominant in this able body, as you may by this time infer, from the fact that nothing but politics have been discussed since Monday morning. If the question of disunion were presented to-night to this Convention, and its action could be final and determinate, to-morrow's sun would rise upon a glorious united Southern confederacy." The same writer taunts Hon. H. W. Hilliard with having made a "Union speech." Mr. Robert G. Scott, late of Virginia, predicted that Wm. H. Seward would be elected to the Presidency in 1860. It is probable that the next convention will be limited entirely to the advocates of disunion.
Petersburg Intelligencer.

Legislative Corruption.—The Milwaukie News publishes a synopsis of the report of the Committee of the Wisconsin Senate, upon the question of the amounts expended during the session of the Legislature of 1856, to secure the passage of the bill apportioning the lands granted by the United States to Wisconsin for railroad purposes, among the several roads. The great effort was to get a portion of the lands for the Milwaukie and La Crosse Railroad.

From the report it appears that all who voted for the land grant, with the exception of four persons, received bonds or stock, directly or indirectly, from $5,000 to $25,000. Other parties besides these also received bonds. The total amounts paid, according to the above authority, were as follows:—

Governor of State,	$50,000
Governor's Private Secretary,	55,000
State Officers,	20,000
Supreme Court,	1,900
13 State Senators,	200,000
66 Assemblymen,	385,000
Legislative Clerks,	17,000
Editors and others,	261,000
Grand total,	$989,900

Wisconsin people incline to the opinion that it is a profitable thing to hold office in that State. Political journals have hitherto bantered each other upon the corruption of their respective parties; but, since the foregoing exposure has been made, it is ascertained that neither will be benefitted by the report, because it embraces men of all shades of politics. The question now is—"Who loses *the most* by the developments?"
Jour. of Commerce.

High Price for Tobacco.—A hogshead of tobacco was sold in Petersburg, Va., Friday, at the extraordinary price of fifty dollars and a half. it was raised by Mr. J. Moss, in Granville, N. C. This is the highest price ever paid in that market.

Sugar Spoiled.—The damage to the sugar crop of Louisiana, by the Bell crevasse alone, is estimated at not less than $3,000,000. Probably Labranch crevasse will cause not less.

Man's happiness is said to hang on a thread. This must be the thread that is never on hand to sew on the shirt-button that is always off.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, May 19.

The Niagara from Liverpool with dates to the 8th inst. has arrived.

The news is unimportant.

The British Government have announced in Parliament that they disapproved of the proclamation of the Governor General of India confiscating the land in Oude.

Sir Colin Campbell would be created a Peer of the realm.

Nothing later from India.

The London *Times* speaks approvingly of the extension of the United States Southward, and thinks the absorption of Central America by the United States cannot long be delayed, and that the annexation would be a great improvement to their present position. It thinks too, there will be more opposition at home than abroad.

Markets.—The stock of Cotton in port is 510,000 bales including 422,000 American. The market closed with a declining tendency.

Cotton has advanced ⅛ on the week. Sales of the week 81,200 bales. Breadstuffs generally closed with a declining tendency. Provisions firm. Consols 97⅜ a 97⅞.

Wheat dull. Corn advanced. Fine sugar slightly advanced. Rice dull. Rosin steady. Spirits Turpentine dull. Money generally unchanged. The Bullion has declined £400,000. Consols for money, on Saturday, 97⅛ a 97⅞.

Government has asked for a loan of £15,000,000, for not exceeding ten years.

ST. LOUIS, May 19.

Death of Gen. Smith.—The Republican of this morning contains the announcement of the death of Gen. Persifer F. Smith, at Leavenworth, on Sunday night last. His remains were to leave Leavenworth for the East to-day. Gen. Harney succeeds to the command of the expedition.

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed by James Banks, for certain purposes therein set forth, I will sell at public auction, on Saturday, the 15th of May next, at 12 o'clock, at the Market House,

The Dwelling House and Lot

on Green Street, recently occupied by said Banks. Also, the OFFICE and STABLES on the West side of Green Street, at present occupied by Joseph Baker, Jr. Also, the

WHARF AT THE RIVER,

known as the Wharf of the Brothers' Steam Boat Co.

Terms at sale. J. T. WARDEN, Trustee.
A. M. CAMPBELL, Auct'r.
April 14. 2ts

POSTPONED.

THE above sale is postponed to WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1858.

For Trustee, A. M. CAMPBELL, Auct'r.
May 19.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, recently occupied by Mrs. H. P. Lain, and as present occupied by the Rev. James McDaniel, near Haymount, will be sold privately by the subscriber. It is located in a good neighborhood; convenient to business; in a healthy section of the town; good spring water convenient; and has all necessary out houses attached. A great bargain may be had, as I am determined to sell. TERMS LIBERAL.

J. R. McDONALD, Agt.
Fayetteville, May 19. 12ts

LAND FOR SALE,

Near Rockingham, Richmond co., N. C.

THE subscribers wish to sell their Tract of Land, situated 3½ miles north-east of Rockingham, known as the "Mathew Terry place." Said tract contains between 225 and 300 acres; is very fertile, and well adapted to the growth of corn and cotton. There is on the premises a Dwelling House, and would be, if cleaned out, an excellent well of water. Being fully determined to sell, a bargain may be had. For further particulars, &c., apply soon to us in person near Lilesville, Anson Co., N. C., or address us by letter at that place.

SARAH TERRY,
RACHEL TERRY,
SARAH J. TERRY,
MILTON V. TERRY.
May 17. 12-1tsw*2tpd

Valuable Property for Sale.

ON Friday 28th instaat, will be sold on the premises, that valuable DWELLING HOUSE and LOT on Gillespie Street, recently occupied by Dr. McSwain. It can be examined any day before the sale. At the same time and place, a quantity of Household Furniture, mostly new, and some of very good quality. Terms at the sale.

THO. J. CURTIS.
By C. E. LEETE, Auct'r.
May 10, 1858. 9-its

AMBROTYPE GALLERY.

HAVING taken the room formerly occupied by Jas. A. Palmer, first door East of the Fayetteville Hotel (up stairs,) I would respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that I am prepared to take

Ambrotypes and Melainotypes in the Best Style.

Call and see for yourself. Pictures taken in all kinds of weather. W. T. BATTLEY.
May 19. 12-

FOR SALE.

A PRIME article of Baltimore Cured BACON—Sides and Shoulders.
A few Bbls. Rump and Mess PORK, at
JNO. SHAW'S.
May 19, 1858. 12-3t

1858.

SPRING SUPPLY.

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, Teas, Flavoring Extracts, Brushes, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Pure Wines, Gin and Brandy, Varnishes, London Porter, Glass-Ware, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Glues, &c., &c., &c.

The subscriber invites the attention of Physicians and others to his large and select stock, embracing every article in his line, all of which are of first rate quality.

Particular attention paid to orders, and satisfaction guarantied.

JAS. N. SMITH,
Druggist and Chemist.
April 10. 1-itf

GARDEN SEEDS.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE

HAS received his usual supply of GARDEN SEED. These Seeds were selected and put up expressly for him and are all fresh and genuine. The following list comprises a *few* of the varieties, viz:

BEANS—Early China,	PEAS—Early,
" Valentine,	" Marrowfat,
" Large Lima,	PEPPER,
BEETS—Blood Turnip,	PUMPKIN,
" Long Blood,	SQUASH—White Bush,
CABBAGE—Early York,	" Yellow "
" Sugar Loaf,	TOMATO—Red,
" Large Drum-head,	" Yellow,
" Flat Dutch,	TURNIP—Flat Dutch,
	" White Globe,
COLLARDS,	" Ruta Baga,
CARROT,	CORN—Sweet,
MELON—Nutmeg,	ALSO,
" Water,	Onion Sets,
MUSTARD,	Blue Grass Seed,
ONION—White,	PARSLEY,
" Red,	PARSNIP.

For sale Wholesale and Retail by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Jan'y 25, 1858. 79-itf

Kerosene Oil,

Distilled from Coal—Not Explosive.

ANOTHER SUPPLY of the LAMPS for burning this Oil, daily expected by
S. J. HINSDALE.
April 19, 1858. 3itf

THE CANVASS—MR. McRAE AT CARTHAGE.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CARTHAGE, May 18, 1858.

Messrs. Editors:—According to appointment, Mr. D. K. McRae addressed our citizens on yesterday the 17th. Your informer was not present at the commencement of his speech, he was absorbed in his subject when we got there: Was speaking of the condition of North Carolina in which he and his hearers *were alike interested.* His eye was "lit up" with devotional fire, and his every attitude and gesture was expressive of earnestness and sincerity as he portrayed in burning colors, the pitiable condition of *our State*; the declining state of her institutions; as he showed that her manufactories are but toys compared with those of the new states, which were made wealthy *by the gifts of Congress*; and that her internal improvements are all mere wrecks of the ambition and state-pride of North Carolina's sons. He next spoke of our State debt, which amounts to the immense sum of $11,000,000. And which must be liquidated, or the honor of the State will suffer. He showed that there was not a sufficiency of money coming into the treasury to meet this debt; and that unless relief came *speedily* from some other quarter, *increased taxation from year to year*, would be the necessary consequence. As he stated these *startling facts*, indignation and compassion seemed to contend for the mastery in his honest breast—indignation, at the ides of other states becoming wealthy and great from the proceeds of the public lands, to which *we have an equal right with them*, and then pointing the finger of scorn at our insignificance; and compassion for our people some of whom are already pressed by taxation more than they could bear, did not *hope* cheer them on by whispering "better times are coming." And he showed most clearly that if we had our due of the public lands, or the proceeds thereof—we might make North Carolina independent, prosperous and happy. Mr. McRae's arguments are perfectly overwhelming, they cannot be gainsayed—nor does it seem reasonable that any loyal citizen of our state can object them. A man may look at the distribution question in the distance, or through a prejudiced eye—and say it will not do, it is only a hobby for the wily and designing to ride—but if each man could be made *to feel* that *he, himself*, and *his own* wife and children could be benefitted by an equal distribution of the public lands, *would he, could he* for party prejudice or pride of opinion barter the interest of those whom he loves. Certainly not. —But as Mr. McRae told them—"most of our citizens are farmers, who toil during the day, and at night go home weary to seek rest, and are therefore incapacitated to search into the affairs of state though they might desire to do so." Then they must trust to the representations of some *honest* politician. This we have in Mr. McRae—He is a bold, straight forward speaker. He *does not gild nor varnish facts* to suit the taste and wishes of his hearers. He does not deal out anecdote and wit to captivate the populace. Nor does he stoop to use cant phrases, or words of double meaning for the purpose of rabble charming. He said "it would be far preferable to him to paint everything off in bright, beautiful and glowing colors, but would not thus deceive his fellow citizens in regard to their true interest, but would tell them the *truth*." He said he "would not ask the people for their suffrage but would be glad to receive it, for he could not be insensible to such an honor as presiding over the State of North Carolina," but he did make one request—which was—"*believe that I am honest.* Though you may differ from me in sentiment, when you go to your homes—tell your wives and children that I have an honest heart and am seeking the welfare of my Country." This was a noble sentiment! Few politicians prefer the respect and esteem of their fellow-citizens to their suffrage! Mr. McRae said *many valuable things* but we took no notes—and therefore cannot do him justice—can only mention a few of them—those which are best remembered. We regretted that Mr. McRae's competitor was not here, as we would like exceedingly to hear what he can say in refutation of those arguments which seem unanswerable. We cannot for the life of us see how he could manage to *snatch* one leaf of laurel from the chaplet Mr. McRae is weaving for his brow—with which to adorn *even the button hole of his vest.* Mr. McRae did not take advantage of the absence of his competitor, but kindly made excuse for him to the people—and represented him as "a most excellent gentleman, worthy of their respect and esteem." He told them that "it never should be said that he stabbed his competitor in the back, or took him at a disadvantage." We trust that Judge Ellis will treat Mr. McRae as courteously under similar circumstances. Mr. McRae's oratorical powers are certainly fine. He declaims grandly —every gesture is suited to the thought expressed. He had quite a large audience here of our most respectable citizens, among whom were a number of ladies, and *there was not one word uttered which caused them to regret their going.* Mr. McRae made a favorable impression on our people, as we trust their votes will testify at the coming election.

AN AUDITOR.

Appointments for Messrs. Ellis and McRae.—The following appointments have been agreed upon between these gentlemen, with the understanding that where they separate, they do so that each one may take the places where he thinks it most important for him to be:

For D. K. McRAE

Washington, Beaufort, Wednesday, June 2d.
Swan Quarter, Hyde, Friday, June 4th.

For J. W. ELLIS.

Kinston, Lenoir, June 2d.
Newbern, Craven, June 4th.

For BOTH.

Beaufort, Carteret, Monday, June 7th.
Jacksonville, Onslow, Wednesday, June 9th.
Wilson C. H., Saturday, June 12th.

For D. K. McRAE.

Weldon, Halifax, Friday, June 11th.
Warrenton, Warren, Monday, June 14th.

For J. W. ELLIS.

Wilmington, New Hanover, Friday, June 11th.
Oxford, Granville, Monday, June 14th.

For BOTH.

Roxborough, Person, Wednesday, June 16th.
Yanceyville, Caswell, Friday, June 18th.
Wentworth, Rockingham, Saturday, June 19th.
Ral. Standard.

Mr. Senator Reid.—We are gratified to learn that Gov. Reid had so far recovered his health as to be able to leave his home in Rockingham on Monday last for Washington. He has not fully regained his usual strength, but his friends indulge the hope that he will soon be completely restored.
Ral. Standard.

The Mountain District.—By a Proclamation of Gov. Bragg in the *Standard*, the first Thursday in August has been appointed as the time for electing a successor to Mr. Clingman.

Editing in the East Indies.—In the account of the trial of the ex-King of Delhi, we read: "The court was occupied the whole of the eleventh day with the examination of a person named Chunee, formerly editor of a native paper entitled the Delhi News, conducted on a novel principle —the editor's duty being to write his paper full, and then carry it around and read it to his subscribers!"

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—We make the following extracts from the 5th Annual Report, May 20th, 1858:—

Policies issued 2769, covering property amounting to	$4,867,732 00
Policies expired or cancelled,	3,393,009 00
Amount now insured,	$1,474,922 34
Amount Premium Notes now on hand,	224,968 23

Fire Losses paid the last year, viz:

To Jos. Perry, Kinston,		$76 50
" Costin & Gafford, Wilmington,		1,571 90
" Russell & Bro.	do.	268 62
" E. J. Lutterloh,	do.	1,200 00
" John Williams,	do.	13 97
" L. Chamberlain, Plymouth,		115 70
" J. C. Pettijohn,	do.	340 00
" Donaldson Academy, Fayetteville,		3 19
" Robert Johnson,	do	225 00
" W. Draughon,	do	968 16
" B. Rose,	do.	128 50
" R. N. & D. Herndon, Oxford,		4,000 00
		$8,910 94

Assets of the Company.

Cash on hand,	$1,027 66
" prems. in hands of Agents,	1,031 46
Bonds and Notes on Interest,	1,069 03
Rents and interest due,	429 90
Real Estate,	1,800 00
	$5,358 05
Premium notes on hand,	224,968 23
Total assets,	$230,326 28

This Company has never made an assessment.

Mail Robbery.—Rev. G. W. Farrabee, Postmaster at Black Rock, Brunswick Co., arrested on the charge of purloining a letter from the mail, was examined before the United States Commissioner, Mr. Busbee, in this City on Tuesday last, and was bound over to answer the charge at the next term of the Federal Court. Robert P. Dick, Esq., U. S. District Attorney, appeared for the United States, and Henry W. Miller, Esq., for the accused.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Bank of Washington.—At an election held at the Banking House of the Bank of Washington on the 11th inst., the following Directors were re-elected, viz: J. E. Hoyt, F. Grist, J. R. Grist, G. H. Brown, W. Rumley, C. Perkins and Chas. Greene.

The Board elected James E. Hoyt President of the Bank. We are happy to say, the institution is in a very prosperous condition.
Washington Dispach.

The Post Office Department.—The suggestion that the Post Office is to be made a self-sustaining department by an increase of postage will not meet the approbation of the people, if there be any fair test of public sentiment made on the subject. That something may be saved by curtailing the franking privilege is possible, but why should this be done, even if there are flagrant abuses under it? Why print documents, at the expense of millions of dollars, if they are not to be distributed freely over the country? It is true that many of the documents printed at a heavy cost go to the grocers, hucksters, and confectioners for three cents a pound, the white paper of which cost ten to twelve; but that is the fault of the dishonest agents who handle them, and of the indolent members who will not take the trouble to endorse them or furnish their clerks with lists of names to whom to address them. There are often too many copies ordered, without due reflection.

But why should the post office be required to be self-sustaining more than the army or the navy? There is no branch of the Government so intimately connected with the "business and the bosoms" of the whole country as the post office. It is emphatically the People's department. Every man's, woman's, and child's interests and affections are indissolubly interwoven with and dependent upon, in some degree, the post office. It originated in benevolence. It is the messenger of charity and love to the whole civilized world. It is one of the ligaments of our glorious Union; or rather it binds with tens of thousands of cords the hearts of the masses, in spite of the diversity of interests and opinions which pervade the different sections. There can be no retrograde movement in the matter of postage. The reduction was a revolution which will never go backwards. Our legislators need not waste their time in devices to make the department self-sustaining. The surplus common to the National Treasury cannot be better expended than in extending mail facilities by sea and land, and in maintaining cheap postage.
N. Y. Cor. Nat. Intelligencer.

The Grasshoppers.—The vast swarms of grasshoppers which have been devastating the prairies of Texas steered a northeast course upon their departure thence, and as they rose to a great height from the ground, as though for a long journey, it is a melancholy conclusion that they are coming up this way. Myriads of them are now eating up vegetation in Ohio. It is therefore no very violent supposition that Pennsylvania, with a rather milder climate than Iowa, is not unlikely to be visited by them. These insects are not like the common grasshopper which are every summer found in our fields and roads, but are of the size of a locust, with the same gregarious habits. The ordinary grasshopper is weak of wing, and never rises to a great height, whereas the legions which have so repeatedly desolated Utah and Texas rise far into the upper air, and move off together to great distances like wild geese. They appear in innumerable hosts, and instead of scattering, light in a body upon some devoted locality, which they attack and destroy with the systematic movement of an army. They will thus eat up a crop of corn or cotton in a very short time. In Utah this plague visited the growing cereals with utter destruction as often as three times in one season, so that the afflicted Mormons were reduced to extremities for food. They seem now to have attacked our frontier States, and to be moving gradually into the body of the Republic. The horrors of famine have never been felt in our country, and, accustomed to the most prolific abundance, it is a calamity to which no one has ever looked; yet these grasshoppers are a terrible visitation to a region.—*Phila. American.*

Death of Professor Hare.—Dr. Robert Hare died at Philadelphia on Saturday morning. He was one of the eminent chemists of the age and has contributed many valuable discoveries in that science, and was the inventor of several of the most valuable improvements and modifications in chemical apparatus that now facilitate the labors of the laboratory.

A Nuisance.—The evils and annoyances resulting from tobacco chewing have always been complained of; but just now a "loud cry" on the subject comes up from those who travel in railroad cars, and who, confined to close quarters, have to endure the "abominations" consequent upon the practice. It is proposed that the railroad companies charge tobacco chewers double price or furnish them with a car to themselves.
Alex. Gazette.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 24, 1858.

NOTICE.—From and after this date no name of a new subscriber will be entered on our list without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances. We hope thus in a few years to have our whole list advance paying. January 1, 1858.

THE CANVASS FOR GOVERNOR.—Hon. John W. Ellis, the Democratic nominee for Governor, spoke in this place on Thursday afternoon last. He spoke rather more than two hours, and, though far from being an entertaining speaker, was listened to with respectful attention by quite a large audience of all parties.

His remarks were confined to three points: Internal Improvements, Land Distribution, and the necessity of preserving the organization of the Democratic party, which he contended is the only party in the country having a claim to nationality, and therefore the only party capable of preserving the Union or of protecting the South.

His views as to the constitutionality and expediency of Distribution were in no respect new, and in no particular strong. A synopsis is unnecessary, as any one who has read an anti-distribution speech or elaborate editorial in a newspaper, has read Judge Ellis's speech on this subject. We have never heard a sound argument against it, whether directed to the question of constitutionality or expediency, and Judge Ellis, as it seemed to us, most signally failed in his endeavor to make one.

On the subject of Internal Improvements he was clear, explicit, and left no room for doubt or cavil as to his position. He had been an Internal Improvement man ever since his entrance upon public life. The State had derived great good from such works already, and if it desired to go on and prosper such works must be continued. He was in favor of completing the Western Extension of the North Carolina Railroad. He was informed by the Engineer that existing appropriations were sufficient. If not, he should, if elected Governor, recommend additional appropriations to carry the Road to the Tennessee line, and thus connect us with the valley of the Mississippi. He regarded the road in which the citizens of Fayetteville were so deeply interested, as a great State work, to develope one of the greatest interests in the State, and as such he would recommend it to the Legislature and use all his influence to secure its success.

We disagree with Judge Ellis most decidedly in regard to distribution. We are with him most decidedly in favor of internal improvements. Let us press for a distribution of the lands or their proceeds to aid us in more rapidly extending our system; but whether we get the land or fail to get it, let us not falter in our endeavors to improve the State.

DISCUSSION AT CLINTON.—We learn that in the discussion at Clinton on Saturday last, Judge Ellis somewhat modified his thorough commitment in favor of an appropriation to the Coal Fields' road. He said, as we are informed, that, if elected, he would recommend to the next Legislature an appropriation to that road, if the credit of the State would justify it; explaining, that he meant by that expression, if the bonds of the State were sold at that time for as much as they bring now.

Mr. McRae accused Judge Ellis of coquetting with Fayetteville, and avowed himself a thorough friend of its rail road; remarking that if the Judge or any one else could devise a more feasible plan than his own for benefiting that work, he would retire at once. He was for an appropriation to that work of the State's stock in the Raleigh and Gaston road, (which Judge Ellis admitted could be sold at $60 a share,) at its market value.

We are informed also, that as to the Western Extension of the N. C. road, Judge Ellis said he believed that the existing appropriation would be sufficient to obviate any further call at the next session. Mr. McRae asked him, should it not be so, would he recommend a further appropriation? The Judge replied, "I am too old a debater to be caught in that way."

The discussion lasted about five hours, and was conducted in good temper, before an audience that filled the Court House.

CANDIDATES.—In Halifax county the Democracy have nominated, for the Senate, Dr. M. C. Whitaker; for the Commons, Dr. W. L. Long and William Hill, Esq.

☞We are authorised to announce N. A. STEDMAN, Esq., a Candidate for a seat in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.

MANY VOTERS.

May 24, 1858. 13-

GOOD FOR MR. CLINGMAN.—When Senator Andrew Johnson's Homestead bill was before the Senate on Wednesday last, Mr. Clingman moved to amend it, by providing that instead of giving 160 acres of land to every man that will go and settle on the public lands, (thus tempting people from North Carolina and other old States to emigrate to the new States,) there shall be given to every man 160 acres, whether he moves away to settle on the lands or remains at home. Mr. C. said he was not in favor of the bill, but if the lands were to be given away thus, he was for a fair and equal division.

Very right, Mr. Clingman. And the principle will apply as well to the whole system of giving away the lands, whether to individuals, or to States, or rail road companies.

EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.—The next Annual meeting of the State Educational Association will be held at Statesville, on the 1st Wednesday in July.

Judge Biggs has appointed a special term of the U. S. District Court, to be held at Wilmington to-day.

LA FAYETTE LIGHT INFANTRY.—This large and handsome Company celebrated its 2d anniversary and the 83d anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, on Thursday last, the 20th of May, by parade, target exercise and dinner.

The target-firing was had at the Fair Grounds, and resulted as follows:—

There were 150 balls fired; 117 in the target. Best average shot, Private W. T. Wilson, 4 11-16 inches. 2d best, Lieut. J. B. Starr and Private P. Shemwell, each, 5 17-48. Best single shot, Private D. R. McKinnon, 7-16. 2d best, Lieut. J. A. Pemberton, 8-16. The tie between Messrs. Starr and Shemwell was decided, by single shot, in favor of Mr. Shemwell, ¼ inch.

Maj. Arch'd. McLean, after a few appropriate remarks, presented the prizes to the successful competitors. To Private Wilson, the best average shot, a handsome Silver Goblet, presented to the Company by Col. Chas. E. Leete. To Private Shemwell, 2d best, a handsome plume.

The following are the officers of the Company for the ensuing year.

Captain.—John H. Cook.
1st *Lieut.*—W. G. Matthews.
2d " J. B. Starr,
3d " F. N. Roberts.
Ensign.—J. A. Pemberton.
Orderly Sergeant.—P. Crow.
2d " B. F. Pearce.
3d " A. W. Fuller.
4th " Geo. B. Baker.
5th " M. Faulk.
1st *Corporal.*—B. Rush.
2d " D. O'Hanlon.
3d " J. T. Rose.
4th " John N. Prior.
Surgeon.—Dr. W. C. McDuffie.
Treasurer.—W. G. Matthews.
Secretary.—Geo. B. Atkins.

At 2 o'clock a dinner at Farmer's Hall was enjoyed by a large number of guests, among them the Independent Company and the Cadets. The dinner is said to have been excellent, the company altogether agreeable, and the whole affair decidedly pleasant. We regret that it was not in our power to accept a polite invitation to be present.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—We learn from John C. Williams, Esq., of Harnett County, that during the storm on Tuesday evening last, the 18th inst., a bolt of lightning passed down the chimney of one of his negro houses, around the fire of which were five negroes—one man, one woman and three children. They were all struck down, and the skin from the upper portions of their bodies was literally peeled off. By the timely application of cold water they were brought to life; but it is doubtful whether the children will recover. Neither the chimney nor the building has any appearance of having been struck.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—This body adjourned on Tuesday last, after a session of twelve days. The proceedings terminated pleasantly and harmoniously, and the attendance, up to the hour of adjournment, was large.

The Rev. Dr. Breckinridge's proposition to authorize a new Commentary on the Holy Scriptures, has excited much attention, and was debated at length in the Assembly. The proposition is that the Commentary shall be prepared exclusively by members of the Presbyterian Church, who shall be paid for their services by a per centum on the price of the work sold. We have no account of the vote upon the question, but it was believed that it would be adopted. It was advocated by Rev. Drs. Breckinridge, Junkin, Morris and Hewitt, and opposed by Rev. Drs. Rankin, Floyd and Jas. Hoge of Ohio.

CENSUS OF NEW YORK.—The returns of the State Census for 1855 have just been published, making a large quarto volume of 525 pages. The population of the State is set down at 3,466,212, an increase of about 400,000 since the national census 5 years previous. There are 1,727,650 males, and 1,738,562 females. The colored population numbers 45,286; a *decrease* of nearly 4,000 in 5 years. There are 652,322 voters; 516,745 native, and 135,577 naturalized. The deaf mutes number 1,422: the blind 1,136; insane 2,742; idiotic 1,812. The extreme duration of life reported is 120 years; and the number 100 years old and upwards is 92.

The number of churches in the State is 5,077; value of churches and lots, $27,769,328; number of sittings, 2,141,159; number of persons usually attending, 1,124,211; number of church members, 702,384; salaries of clergy, including the use of real estate, $2,411,683.

The number of newspapers in the State is 559; and of other periodicals 112. Aggregate circulation of dailies, 312,783; semi-weeklies, 40,387; weeklies, 1,294,340; semi-monthlies, 264,600; monthlies, 1,287,650.

The population of the City of New York is 629,810; an increase since 1840 of 317,100.

SUCCESSFUL VILLAINY.—The N. Y. Correspondent of the Charleston Courier gives a detailed account of the operations of the "retired physician, whose sands of life have nearly run out." He is a young journeyman printer, named Brown, who was born in Vermont and educated in Connecticut, and is of course "pretty cute." There is no such person as Dr. H. James. Having failed in an honest occupation, he took to swindling, by compounding a variety of humbug medicines, which cost him a few cents, which he sells at as many dollars and which are utterly worthless, to say the best of them. Succeeding so well in this enterprize, he associated himself with H. Mounnett, and "H. Mounnett & Co." in a kindred branch of swindling. He also advertises as a female, "Madame Julie Melville," to sell "the Milk of Roses and Extract of Elder Blossoms," which is made of magnesia and alcohol. These are but a part of his tricky inventions, by which he has accumulated a fortune of $50,000 to $100,000.

His customers are dupes.

EXPEDITION.—Passengers go from New Orleans to Washington city in 4½ days, by way of the Virginia and Tennessee rail road, which is now completed.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Wednesday, a letter was received from Senator Cobb in relation to the condition of the finances. He asks authority to supply any deficiency during the current year by a loan not exceeding fifteen millions of dollars, for ten years, at interest not exceeding six per cent. He abstains from recommending any increased taxation, and states that it would be unwise, at this time, to attempt any modification of the tariff act of 1857, for reasons assigned in his annual report, sufficient time not having elapsed to test the effect of this act upon the revenue in the present condition of the country. He suggests that no safe estimate of the receipts into the Treasury can be made upon an anticipated revival of trade and business; nor can the receipts and expenditures of the Government be estimated upon the basis of the present receipts and expenditures, the former having been too seriously affected by the late commercial revulsion to justify a policy of legislation based upon a probable continuance of this state of things for any considerable period of time.

The Bill repealing the fishing bounties, after a long debate covering a wide range of topics, embracing the comparative merits of protection and free trade, the defects of our present revenue system, the policy of direct taxation, &c. was passed, 30 to 25.

On Thursday, after passing a number of private bills, Mr. Johnson of Tennessee spoke at great length on his Homestead bill.

Friday was devoted to private bills, a large number (about 60) of which were passed.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES, on Wednesday, an important report was made by a select Committee on Government expenses and direct taxes (elsewhere noticed).

The session was mainly devoted to the discussion of one of the annual appropriation bills.

On Thursday, the miscellaneous appropriation bill being under consideration, an appropriation of a million of dollars to complete the aqueduct for supplying Washington city with water, passed, 98 to 94. And another of a million for continuing the work on the Capitol extension was rejected, 114 to 84. And the bill was passed, 102 to 79. It is stated that the rejection of the appropriation for the Capitol extension is meant as a rebuke to the Secretary of War for employing upon the work hordes of Italians and other foreigners to the exclusion of native born laborers and artists, and "for gilding and daubing, more like a Chinese pagoda than any thing else." The Italian artists are employed at from $6 to $10 a day.

The committee on Elections reported in favor of admitting to seats the two members from the new State of Minnesota (elected before the State was admitted.) Messrs. Gilmer and Washburn presented minority reports, against their admission; and most of this day and of Friday were spent in fruitless motions on that question.

TARIFF PROJECTS.—Whilst the Secretary of the Treasury recommends that no modification be made in the present tariff until it has been fairly tried, a select Committee of the House, headed by Mr. Boyce, of S. C., have reported a recommendation for a radical change in the whole system of raising revenue. The report has not yet been printed, but its leading features are summed up in a series of resolutions at its conclusion. These are in substance, that the vast and increasing expenditures of the Government indicate the necessity of an immediate modification of the tariff, so as to abandon every thing like protection, and a resort, as soon as practicable, to a system of *direct taxation*—each State to collect and pay to the General Government its quota, to be ascertained by the constitutional rule of apportionment.

These would be important changes; so much so that no action ought to be had upon them without more consideration than can be given in the few remaining days of the session. With manifold evils to result from their adoption, there would yet be one good effect. Each man in the country would feel the expenses of the government, and Congress would be more careful of the public purse than now, when no man in the country knows that he is taxed one cent to support the government.

Some of the evils would be, that our country would be thrown open as a market in which to sell the productions of pauper labor all over the world. It would be impossible for our own manufacturers to compete with that pauper labor, except by bringing down labor here to the same level; and no one can desire to do that. Again, whilst we admit the productions of other countries to be sold without tax here, every thing that we send abroad will continue to be taxed there. There is no reciprocity or justice in that. Still again, experience has shown that we are tempted to buy too many foreign goods. It will be vastly worse when such goods are admitted free.

It is not our opinion, however, that the people will submit to such a system. Party spirit may pass it, but a few rounds of the tax collector will be sufficient, and the old system will be restored.

The long-talked of Canal through the Isthmus of Darien, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, has received its quietus, we think, by a report of Lieut. Craven, of the Navy, to Congress. Lieut. Craven has made an exploration of the ground, and reports in detail the difficulties, concluding as follows:—

"You will not be surprised, sir, that, with the preceding arguments, I am of the opinion that the proposed canal is impracticable, as involving an expenditure of treasure not easily estimated, and a sacrifice of life from which the stoutest heart may shrink. Human perseverance and ingenuity may, it is true, overcome the obstacles enumerated; but at least two generations must pass away ere the world can realize the accomplishment of a much less extensive work than that contemplated."

HIGH PRICE OF PEWS.—A sale of Pews in a new Methodist Episcopal Church in New York took place on Monday last, when 46 pews were sold at prices ranging from $200 to $1500, the whole amounting to $48,000, or an average of about $980. One person bought 6 pews for $6000; another 3 for $3000; another 4 for $4700; another 2 for $2700; another 2 for $3000; another 2 for $2660. Dear seats these. A man might buy two or three country churches outright for the same money.

DEMOCRATIC IDEAS OF FREE SUFFRAGE.—Our readers doubtless recollect the story of the nobleman in England who addressed his tenants on the eve of an election, and told them that they were freemen and had a right to vote as they pleased, "but if one of you votes for the opposition candidate, d—n me if I don't turn you out of doors tomorrow."

Human nature is alike in all countries, and the brawling democrat of the United States is just like the lordly aristocrat of England.

There is just now an exciting canvass going on for Mayor of Washington City, and all the power of the administration is brought to bear upon it.

Cabinet officers and members of Congress are addressing public meetings in favor of the democratic candidate; and the office holders, and even the laborers on the public works, are threatened with dismissal if they vote for the American candidate. A special threat has been aimed at the workmen in the Navy Yard, in a communication published in the Evening Bulletin, a democratic paper newly established in Washington. They are reminded that many of them are married men, who have purchased comfortable houses in the vicinity of the Navy Yard, and told that if they vote against the democratic candidate they will be discharged, and will have to seek work and a support elsewhere. They are told—

"There are points of endurance beyond which no man's sympathy or forbearance would permit him to go; and if the Know-Nothing party have not already forced the Democratic bosses of the Navy Yard to the utmost of these points, *it only remains for them to manifest their stubborn ingratitude through the ballot box once more,* to secure the consummation of the act!"

And this is free suffrage! democratic free suffrage! A free man must not dare to vote according to his convictions of conscience and duty, on pain of being dismissed from employment! This would be bad enough if the employer were paying the employed out of his own funds; but it is the people's money which is thus used to stifle the people's consciences, and to drive them into the support of a corrupt and tyrannical party. It is the veriest tyranny under the sun.

It may be said that the Administration has nothing to do with these threats. Those may believe this who can. For ourselves, we have seen too much of the proscriptive and heartless spirit of that party to doubt that it is approved by the Administration, and that its threats will be enforced, if, which is questionable, any of the workmen shall have the firmness to disregard them.

The Hon. David S. Reid, of North Carolina, arrived in the city last evening. We are glad to announce that his health appears to be entirely restored.—*Washington Union of Friday.*

Hurricane in N. C.—We learn from a gentleman who arrived here yesterday, says the Portsmouth *Transcript* of Thursday, that a severe and very destructive hurricane was experienced by the people of Gates county on Tuesday last. At Gatesville the Episcopal church was blown down, a number of the finest and most substantial houses unroofed, a number of carriages, &c., broken to pieces, trees torn up, and other damage done. Our informant did not hear of any destruction of human life, though it will be miraculous if future reports fail to bring accounts of destruction in this particular.

ST. LOUIS, May 20.

Later From Utah.—Col. Kane arrived at Fort Leavenworth on the 17th, accompanied by Abbe Gilbert. The latter states that Brigham Young has abdicated. Gov. Cummings, at latest dates, was thirty miles from Salt Lake City. A deputation of fifty Mormons were sent to meet him.

From Cuba.—A letter of the latest date from Havana (May 15th) says:

"The commander of the British war steamer Styx is assuming considerable jurisdiction in the waters and upon the shore of Cuba. A few days since he ordered a detachment of marines on shore at a small port to the eastward, with instructions to search sundry plantations from eight to fifteen miles interior from the point of landing, giving as an excuse that he had suspicion of a cargo of negroes having been landed in the vicinity, which he wished to seize, &c. No negroes had been landed in that part of the country. General Concha has caused the captain of the district where the landing was effected to be brought to Havana in irons, to account for his conduct in not preventing it by force of arms. The impudence of the Styx representative of the gun-boat fleet will not be endured by the Government of Cuba.

NEW YORK, May 21.

Bogus Lotteries—Several Arrests.—Several of the parties composing the firm of Swan & Co., were arrested here to-day, and in Augusta, Ga., charged with carrying on bogus Lotteries. Their bail has been fixed at $10,000 each. It is said their receipts have been $150,000 a week.

Large Lump of Gold.—A monster nugget, recently found in Australia, has been sent to London, and is announced as on exhibition at the official rooms of the Crystal Palace. This superb mass of gold is two feet four inches in length, and ten inches at its greatest width; it weighs 1,743 ounces, or nearly 146 pounds, and, strange to say, it is estimated by gold brokers that it contains but six ounces of dross, the residue being gold of the purest kind.

Doublets.—A poor man, in Lee county, had but six sheep. This spring they produced twelve lambs. His mare has two mule colts, and his cow two calves!

MARRIED,

In this county, on the 19th inst., by Rev. Joseph B. Martin, Rev. R. R. DUNKLEY and Miss SARAH A. KING, daughter of Ezekiel King, Esq.

In New Hanover co., at the residence of the bride's father, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. P. L. Shepard, Dr. D. P. BEATTY, of Fernandina, Fla., and Miss LIZZIE M., second daughter of Chas. Henry, Esq.

DIED,

At his residence in Alamance county, on Sunday evening last, Dr. MICHAEL W. HOLT, aged about 48 years. Dr. Holt was highly esteemed as a citizen and as a physician and his kind and conciliatory manners secured the favor of all who knew him. He represented the county of Orange in the House of Commons in 1840, while associated with Alamance, and was a member of the Senate in the last Legislature for the district of Randolph and Alamance.

In Sampson County, very suddenly, on the 15th inst., Mrs. CLARISSA ANN INGRAM, in the 36th year of her age. Many friends mourn the loss of Mrs. Ingram, for it can be truly said of her, that she was a good woman, a good neighbor, a kind and affectionate wife, a meek and humble christian. She was for several years a member of the Baptist church, and very strict in her devotional duties, and finally died in full assurance of a blissful immortality.

"Blessed are the pure in spirit, for they shall see the Lord."—Com.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—May 24.

BACON—	11½ a 13½	American	6 a 0
BEESWAX—	25 a 00	English	4 a 0
CANDLES—F. F.	20 a 00	LARD—	12 a 13
Adamantine	28 a 32	LEAD—	8 8½
Sperm	00 a 00	MOLASSES—	
COFFEE—Rio	12½ a 13½	Cuba	29 a 30
Laguira	15 a 16	N. Orleans,	33 a 35
Java	20 a 00	NAILS—	4½ a 5
COTTON—		OIL—Linseed	1 00 a 0 00
Fair to good,	12 a 12½	Tanner's	0 70 a 1 00
Ordin. to mid.	10 a 11½	SALT—	
COTTON BAGGING—		Liv. Sack,	1 25 a 0 00
Gunny,	17 a 20	Alum	0 60 a 0 00
Dundee,	17 a 18	FLAXSEED	1 00 a 0 00
COTTON YARN—		SHOT—	
No. 5 to 10	20 a 00	Com. pr. bag	2 25 a 0 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Buck	2 25 a 2 50
Brown Sheetings	8 a 8½	SPIRITS—	
Osnaburgs	10½ a 00	P. Brandy,	1 25 a 0 00
FEATHERS—	35 a 40	N. C. Apple	90 0 a 1 00
FLOUR—		Northern do.	0 70 a 0 80
Family,	4 87½ a 5 00	N. C. Whiskey	00 a 0 40
Super.	4 62½ a 4 75	Northern do.	35 a 0 00
Fine,	4 50 a 4 62½	SUGARS—	
Scratched,	4 25 a 0 00	Loaf	15 a 00
GRAIN—		Crushed	13 a 13½
Corn,	0 80 a 0 00	Coffee	10 a 11½
Wheat,	0 00 a 0 00	Porto Rico	10 a 00
Rye,	1 00 a 0 00	New Orleans	00 a 00
Oats,	0 40 a 0 45	TALLOW—	10 a 00
Peas,	0 85 a 0 90	WOOL—	16 a 17
HIDES—Dry	8 a 10	TURPENTINE—	
Green	4 a 00	Yellow dip,	2 25 a 0 00
IRON—		Virgin,	4 00 a 0 00
Swedes, com. bar	6½ a 0	Hard,	1 15 a 0 00
Ditto, wide	7½ a 0	Spirits,	37 a 00

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—No change worthy of notice.
Flour—Slightly lower.
Corn—Finds ready market.
Peas—Plenty on hand.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET—May 22, 1858.

New Virgin Turpentine 4 50, yellow 2 75, hard 1 65—a decline of 50 cents in New Virgin. Spirits has declined to 40. Common Rosin $1; Pale 4 50 to 6 62½. Tar 1 60.

At New York, Southern Flour 4 45 to 4 70 for mixed to good; 4 70 to 5 75 for fancy. Cotton, middling uplands, 12½. Spirits steady at 47 to 47½. No. 1 Virgin Rosin 7 50.

At Cheraw, sales of 227 bales of Cotton for the week ending on Monday last, at 9½ to 11¾.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. May 21.—Str Flora McDonald, with goods for Tyson & Kelly, J & D G Worth, Mrs M Banks, A A McKethan, J A Craven, C W Andrews, A D McLean, Mrs E Gilchrist, Wm McLane, Gold Hill Co, J J Palmer, N C Arsenal, H L Myrover, G & Barnum, S J Hinsdale, J N Smith, Worth & Utley, J Culbreth, H McDaniel, New Market Co, H McLean, S T Hawley & Son, E Glover, C A McMillan, A J Woodward.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

May 19—Brig Wm Mason, and Schr Myrover from N York. 20.—Schr W H Howard from Sloop Point, Midyett fm New River, Edwin fm New Berne, Caroline Virginia fm Hyde county. 21.—Schr Pearl fm Lockwood's Folly, Manumit from Hyde co., Agnes H Ward fm Little River, Lucy A Orcutt fm Rockport, Me., M Y Davis fm Boston, Jonas Smith fm New York, J H Flanner from Boston, Marine from New York, Fred Sheerer fm ditto; Brigs Olive, A K Dealing and Sitka fm New York.

PLOWS! PLOWS!! PLOWS!!!

JUST received, Nos. 6, 10, 11, 50 and 60 Plows. Castings to match. C. E. LEETE.
May 24. 13-2t

FARMER'S TOOLS.

1 DOZ. GRASS CRADLES;
6 " Scythe Blades;
12 " " Stones;
6 " Collins' Axes;
2 " Broad do.
10 " Steel Hoes;
10 " No. 10 Cotton Cards.

Just received by C. E. LEETE.
May 24. 13-2t

COOPER'S TOOLS.

10 DOZ. HACKERS;
5 " Scrapers;
5 " Pullers;
2 " Cooper's Adzes;
—ALSO—
Glue, Truss Hoops, Hacker Stones, Dowling Bits, &c.

For sale by C. E. LEETE.
May 24. 13-2t

ALE! ALE!! ALE!!!

12 DOZ. ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE. For sale by C. E. LEETE.
May 24. 13-2t
Town papers copy 2 times.

KEROSENE OIL,

LIGHT COLORED, just rec'd and for sale by JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist.
May 22. 13-1mi

KEROSENE LAMPS.

FOR sale by JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist.
May 22. 13-1mi

ENGLISH DAIRY CHEESE.

A FEW Boxes, superior article just received at BANKS'S CONFECTIONERY, Green Street.
May 22, 1858. 13-2t
Presbyterian copy 1t.

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS $230,326.28.

THIS Company has been in operation more than five years, and has paid its losses, amounting to $19,126 95, without any assessment: insurance averaging its members about ½ per cent.

Policies issued to 1st of May, 1858, 2769.
Amount of property now insured, $1,474,922 34.
Amount premium notes now on hand, $224,968 23.
Cash premiums received, $32,317 41.

DIRECTORS.

Geo. McNeill, S. T. Hawley,
D. A. Ray, W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover, A. A. McKethan,
S. W. Tillinghast, J. D. Williams,
Henry Lilly, Jas. G. Cook,
N. A. Stedman, A. W. Steel,
S. J. Hinsdale, Jas. Kyle,
T S Lutterloh, J. G. Shepherd,
Wm. McLaurin, R. F. Brown, Wilmington,
A. E. Hall, Wilmington.

OFFICERS.

GEO. McNEILL, President.
D. A. RAY, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.

John Collins and C. C. McCrummen, Travelling Agents.

The Company invite applications.
May 21, 1858. 13-Y
Presbyterian and Carolinian copy.

NEW GOODS AT UNIONVILLE.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing their friends and Customers that they have just received and expect to keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS and SHOES, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, READY-MADE CLOTHING &c., and every other article that is usually kept in a country Store, to which they would call the attention of the trading community.

FULMORE & THOMPSON.
Unionville, N C., May 22. 13*4t

SERVANT GIRL TO HIRE.

AN excellent House Servant. Apply to C. E. LEETE.
May 20. 12-2t

K. M. MURCHISON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
NO. 104 WALL STREET,
New York.
☞Usual advances on Consignments.☜

BRIGADIER GENERAL.

COL. JOHN A. RICHARDSON of Bladen, is a candidate for the office of Brigadier General of the 4th Brigade of the 2d Division of North Carolina Militia, in place of Gen. A. D. McLean, resigned. Election on the 19th of June next.
May 22, 1858. 13tepd

THE friends of Major WALTER DRAUGHON respectfully recommend him to the Officers of the 4th Brigade, to fill the Office of Brigadier General, made vacant by the resignation of Gen. A. D. McLean. Election 19th June.
May 18, 1858. 12-*e

FRANK N. ROBERTS announces himself a Candidate for Sheriff of Cumberland County. Election in August next.
May 17. 12te

Hector McNeill announces himself a Candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Cumberland County. Election in August next.
May 3, 1858. 8-te

GRAYSON SULPHUR SPRINGS,
CARROLL CO., VA.

HO, every one that thirsteth, come to our health-giving waters! which are still under the proprietorship of the subscriber, and will be open for the reception of visitors on the first of June, upon the following unprecedentedly *low terms*, viz:

Board, per month of 4 weeks, $25 00
Do. per week, 7 00
Do. per day, 1 25

These justly celebrated waters consist of a cluster of 4 different Springs, to wit: White Sulphur, Red Sulphur, Chalybeate, and Sulphur and Chalybeate *combined*, and are noted for the cure of Dyspepsia, Scrofula, and all cutaneous affections, &c., and are located on the West side of Blue Ridge, on the margin of New River, amid scenery most wild and romantic, a region proverbial for health, abounding with fresh fish and a variety of game, and distant from Wytheville 16 miles by a good and new turnpike road, now being finished. Conveyances to be had at Wytheville.

WM. R. GLASCOCK.
May 21. 13-1m

Harper's and Godey's Magazines for June, just received E. J. HALE & SON.
May 19.

THE SELLING QUALITIES OF BŒRHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS.

QUEBEC, CANADA, June 20, 1854.

We have no doubt it will sell well here. Send us 1 gross.

JOHN MUSSON & CO.

MONTREAL, CANADA, July 1, 1854.

Send us 2 gross Bœrhave's Holland Bitters. We want a medicine of this kind in our market.

JOHN BIRKS & CO,
Medical Hall.

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.

There is quite a ready sale here for your Bœrhave's Holland Bitters.

WM. H. WOLFF.

WELLSBURG, VA., Nov. 1, 1856.

Send me another box, 3 dozen, Bœrhave's Holland Bitters. It is taking the lead here of all other Bitters.

WM. H. KIRKER.
May 21. 13-2tpd

$10 REWARD.
RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber on the 11th inst., his Negro Boy ABRAM. He has light complexion, flat nose, and is quick spoken; about 5 feet 5 inches high; has a scar on his left arm below the elbow, where he was burnt. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to me, 22 miles from Fayetteville, on the Albemarle Plank Road, or for his confinement in any jail in the State.

D. B. ROBERTS,
Montrose, P. O., Cumberland.
May 21. 13-*2tpd

FAIR NOTICE.

THE Notes and Accounts due the firm of B. F. PEARCE & Co., remaining unpaid after June 1, will be collected by legal process.

J. W. Pearce, Jr., may be found at the Store of S. W. Tillinghast & Co., to receive payment and grant discharges.
May 20, 1858. 12-2w

LAMPS AND KEROSENE OIL.

RECEIVED to-day and for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
April 22. 4tf

COMMON SCHOOLS.

LIST of School Committee Men appointed by the Board of Superintendents, May 11, 1858:

Dis. No. 1. Lauchlin Bethune, Neill Sinclair, J C Currie.
2. W McDiarmid, Philip McRae, Jno C McLean.
3. Arch'd Gillis, Arch'd McLeod, Dan'l Leslie.
4. Alex Campbell, Arch'd Ray, Jno L Campbell.
5. Neill McGugan, Wm McLauchlin, Dan'l Black.
6. Arch'd Ray, Gilbert Munroe, Alex McDugald.
7. John Brown, Angus Ray, Duncan McCall.
8. Neill Ray, Duncan McLauchlin, Patrick Munroe
9. J. A. McKethan, Neill M R Blue, C M Munroe.
10. Jno S Ferguson, Rod'k McCrimmon, Neill Patterson.
11. Neill McPhail, Duncan Morison, Neill McLeod.
12. Robt Smith, Arch'd McCallum, John Smith.
13. W J Kelly, Alex Darroch, A A Johnson
14. Jno McKellar, Daniel Munroe, Jr, Christopher Munroe.
15. Dugald Kennedy, W C Rogers, P D Munroe.
16. Neill R Blue, David Gillis, Dugald Carmichael.
17. A J Davis, Arch'd Ray, Malcom Gillis, Sr.
18
19. Arch'd Buie, Wm Biggs, H G Hall.
20. W C West, W M Fort, Kenon Phillips.
21. Arch'd McLean, Elijah Fisher, John Brown.
22. John McDonald, A B McFadyen, D Murphy.
23. N G McNeill, Angus McLean, James Carver.
24. John C Ellis, Jas A Byrne, Jas Thames.
25. Wm Butler, Isaac Hollingsworth, Jas Butler.
26. N H Jones, Jas Cashwell, Raiford Smith.
27. Andrew C Ray, Rod'k McRae, Zach Plummer.
28. Jas Jenkins, John Grady, E S Hobbs.
29. J H Cook, Jos Arey, John Brown.
30. J A Worth J T Nott, G W Davis.
31. E W Barge, J T Warden, W T Frizell.
32. W J Anderson, I B Hawley, Arch'd Graham.
33. Duncan McArthur, Henry Arnold, Rob't Register.
34. Jas McRay, Jr, Thos Gilmore, Arch'd McKay
35. Duncan Murchison, M McArthur, Stephen Bethea.
36. C D Nixon, Hugh McCormick, J D Buie.
37. Henry R King, Henry Stuart, Foster Mason.
38. W B Ray, Giles Ham, John T Ray.
39. B W Smith, Dennis Summerlin, Alex Walker.
40. Calvin Price, Dan'l McDonald, Dan'l Graham.
41. Wm Hardison, Henry Pope, Willis J Pope.
42. A R Smith, Dan'l Buie, Dan'l McMillan
43. Jno W McLeran, G W Lawrence, John McPhail.
44. Rob't Williams, Jos Breece, Jas Guy.
45. Jos Cade, T J Bulla, John Murphy.
46. John McDaniel, R McDaniel, Jas Evans.
47. Thos Teaboat, Jos Downing, Isaac C Melvin.
48. G W Bullard, Kelly Sessums, S R Hawley.
49. John Holmes, Wm Bryant, Hector Strickland.
50. Jos Bullard, M H Seawell, Jon E Averitt.
51. W A King, J B Hair, G S Jackson.
52. G R Thazard, P M Smith, Jas Cain.
53. E King, F C Armstrong.
54. Jas Sundy, J A McLauchlin, H H Depo.
55. Henry Averitt, Wm Carter, Dan'l Horn

The following is the 13th Section of the Law relating to Common Schools:—

13. The school committee shall, in one month after their term of office commences, report in writing to the chairman of the board of superintendents, the number and names of the white children in their districts, of six and under twenty-one years of age; and on failure so to do shall each forfeit and pay five dollars, to be recovered by warrant before any justice of the peace, in the name of the chairman of the county superintendents, to be appropriated to the use of the school district in which such failure shall occur.

J. T. WARDEN,
Clerk of the Board.

TANNER'S OIL & DRY HIDES.

20 BBLS. Tanner's Oil,—a superior article; also, a fine lot of Dry Hides. For sale by JAS. G. COOK.
Nov. 23. 62-

EQUITY SALE OF
400 Acres Laurel Hill Land.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity for Richmond County, at Spring Term, 1858, I will expose to sale, at Laurel Hill, on Tuesday, 1st day of June 1858, 400 Acres of the Laurel Hill Land.

The land is beautifully situated, and admirably adapted to farming purposes; in an excellent neighborhood, convenient to the Schools and Churches of Laurel Hill and Laurinburgh, and near the line of the Rutherford and Wilmington Rail Road. It is a most desirable location, and presents inducements such as are seldom offered.

TERMS OF SALE.—Five hundred dollars cash, two thousand dollars six months after date, and for the residue a credit of two, three and four years, with interest after six months.

For further particulars enquire of John L. Fairley, Laurinburgh, Richmond County, or James Banks, Attorney, Fayetteville.

JOHN W. LEAK, C. M. E.

April 15. 3*6t.pr.adv$4

New Goods Again!

THE undersigned has now in Store a COMPLETE STOCK OF

GROCERIES
AND
HEAVY HARDWARE;
—ALSO—

Negro Kerseys, Blankets, Hats and Brogans.

All or any of which will be sold low. Those in want call soon.

G. W. I GOLDSTON.

N. B.—A few Bushels Seed Wheat.

Oct'r 19, 1857. 52-*tf

STRAYED.

ON the 23d inst., TWO IRON-GREY COLTS; one two years old, the other one year old, both well grown; when last heard of they were near Laurel Hill in Richmond County. Any information relative to said animals will be thankfully received by the subscriber.

ALEX. McRAE,
Queensdale, Robeson Co., N. C.

April 27. 7*4t

A Valuable Negro Man for Sale.

ON the 4th day of June next, in the Town of Fayetteville, at public Auction, I shall offer for sale, a negro man of middle age, very industrious and of good morals, a painter by Trade. He is known by the name of WILEY P. LASSITER, a free man of color; he has been free all his life till recently, when he made himself a *Slave* to me, by *Indenture*, for the consideration of my endorsing a considerable amount of debt for him, and having it to pay. I have allowed him free privileges, as he formerly had, for more than two years, that he might redeem himself, but finding this course unavailing, I shall necessarily resort to the above. Terms will be made known on day of sale.

EMSLEY LASSITER.

May 5, 1858. 9-ts

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1858.

Henry Hillburn and wife Emily, John H. Singletary and wife Sarah, and Ralph R. Parker, vs. Harriet Singletary.

Petition for Sale of Slave.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant Harriet Singletary resides beyond the limits of this State, It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication, in the Fayetteville Observer, be made for six weeks, notifying the said non-resident defendant, Harriet Singletary, to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Bladen, at the Court House in Elizabethtown, on the first Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to this petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to her.

Witness, A. K. Cromartie, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Elizabethtown, the first Monday in May, A. D. 1858.

9*6t] A. K. CROMARTIE, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINN,
ANSON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Equity, March Term 1858.

Calvin M. Falkner vs. Gilbert Grace and wife Eliza, Joseph W. Falkner, James L. Polk and wife Susan, James T. Falkner, A. W. L. Falkner, Robert Falkner, Mary Jane Falkner, and James E. Horne.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Gibert Grace and wife Eliza, James L. Polk and wife Susan, James T. Falkner, Robert Falkner, and Mary Jane Falkner, are non residents of this State, It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for said absent defendants to be and appear before the Hon. the Judge of our next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to complainant's said bills, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them, and the cause set for hearing and heard exparte as to them

Witness, W. E. Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in March, A. D. 1858, and in the 82d year of American Independence.

7-6t*-pd W. E. TROY, C. & M. E.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Equity, March Term 1858.

Alexander Little vs. John G. McLendon, John M. Boyt, Adm'r., B. F. Teal, Adm'r., and others.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John G. McLendon, Columbus F. McMillan and Elizabeth his wife, Polly Capel, Gilbert McRae, B. F. Teal, Daniel W. Teal, Hezekiah Lisenby and Elizabeth his wife, James Brock and Martha his wife, Jacob Campbell and Mary his wife, Margaret Teal, (a minor) Allan Teal, Jr., Christopher Teal, Alexander Teal, J. S. Sutton and Sarah his wife, Polly McRae, Allen Teal, Sen., William Teal, Daniel Teal, Nancy Teal, Daniel Easterling and Margaret his wife, and the children of Elizabeth Teal, (who are Mary Jane, Amos, William, Sarah, Rebecca, and Allan Daniel Teal,) and Miles McInnis, Adm'r. and Guardian, &c., are non residents of this State. It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for said absent defendants, to be and appear at our next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to complainant's said bill, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against them, and the cause set for hearing and heard exparte as to them.

Witness, W. E. Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in March, A. D., 1858, and in the 82d year of American Independence

7-6t*-pd W. E. TROY, C. & M. E.

NORTH CAROLINA,
MOORE COUNTY.

To all whom it may concern, greeting:—

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I had a Cancer Wart on my nose, of seventeen years standing; and after several applications to different doctors, at length applied to Dr. ZACHEUS B. MOORE, of North Carolina, and county of Moore, who concocted medicine that has cured me completely; and I advise every body afflicted in like manner to apply to Mr. Moore, and persist in the medicine long enough and a cure will certainly ensue.

Given under my hand, this 27th of April, 1858.

NEILL CAMERON, (Gov'r).

I, ISABELLA BAKER, do hereby certify to the same fact: that he cured me in the same way.

ISABELLA BAKER.

All persons wishing to see me, will find me at Johnsonville, on the Western Plank Road. No charge unless a cure is effected. Z. B. MOORE.

May 12. 10-3tpd

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to Jail in Moore County, N. C., on the 12th day of May 1858, a Negro Man, about five feet 10½ inches high, weighing about 170 pounds, jet black, supposed to be about 40 years of age, wearing a gray-mixed coat, brown pants, wool hat and a very good pair of shoes. Said boy says he belongs to Richard Manning, of Sumter District, S. C.; says his name is ANDREW, but his master calls him George. Said boy says he left home about the 24th day of April last.

The owner will come forward, prove property, and pay expenses, or the Negro will be dealt with according to law.

W. K. NUNNERY, Jailor.

May 13, 1858. 11-4t

LARGE SALE OF GOODS
AT AUCTION.

BY Virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by Cook & Johnson, for purposes therein specified, I will offer for sale at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of June next,

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS,

Consisting of HARDWARE and CUTLERY, HOLLOW-WARE, IRON, NAILS, CROCKERY, AND GLASS-WARE. A large and general assortment of all articles usually kept in the Hardware line.

The attention of Merchants and the public generally is called to this Sale, as furnishing a favorable opportunity for merchants to supply themselves or to replenish their stocks.

Terms liberal and made known at Sale.

W. McL. McKAY, Trustee.

May 3, 1858. 8-ts

NEW DRY GOODS.
W. MacINTYRE
Is opening a lot of

SILK TISSUE, for veils;
Black Bordered Love Veils;
English Bl'k Crape;
Italian White Crape;
Black Berege;
Black Crape De Espaigne;
Bonnet Ribbons;
White Marseilles;
Printed Lawns;
Ginghams;
White and Col'd Adjusting Bustle Spring Skirts;
French Extension Skirts;
Long Whale Bone.

May 10, 1858. 9-3w

CAPE FEAR NAVIGATION CO.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held in the Town of Fayetteville, on Friday the 4th June next.

D. A. RAY, Pres.

May 6, 1858. 8-tm

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. DAVIS having decided on permanently locating in the Town of Fayetteville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country. In all the various branches of his Profession, including the manufacture of Mineral Teeth, he is satisfied, after an extensive experience, to which is added a thorough Dental education, that he can give entire satisfaction as far as is in the power of Dentistry. All irregularities of the Teeth treated in a proper and careful manner, as well as diseases of the mouth. None but the proper metals are made use of in the various operations. Charges will be moderate, that the benefits of the Profession may be placed within the reach of all who may feel an interest in the preservation of the Teeth

☞ Office over Houston's Jewelry Store, where he may be found at all times.

May 10, 1858. 9tf

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A CONVENIENT DWELLING HOUSE, on Haymount, near Mr. J. C. Thomson's. For particulars enquire of J. G. Shepherd, Esq., or

A. M. CAMPBELL.

May 7. 9-tf

WANTED

75 NEGROES for a Mississippi Plantation, Men, Boys, Girls, and some good Families.

EPHR. PAGE.

Fayetteville, May 6, 1858. 8-tf

T. M. SMITH,
Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

WILL give his personal attention to the sale or shipment of Cotton, Naval Stores, and all other country produce.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 16, 1858. 7*6m

THE WARSAW HOUSE

IS NOW OPEN, and the subscriber solicits the patronage of the travelling community and the public in general. Every exertion on his part will be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table will be always supplied with the best the market affords.

His bar will be furnished with the best Liquors that can be bought.

He has spacious Stables, and careful Ostlers in attendance at all times.

Passengers going North can buy through tickets to Weldon, from the Agent at the Fayetteville Hotel, returning can buy tickets at the W. & W. R. R. Office at Weldon.

Passengers stopping at the Warsaw House can have their baggage carried to and from the Rail Road. The Stage arrives at Warsaw at 1½ o'clock, A. M., and leaves for Fayetteville on the arrival of the cars at 7½ P. M.

I have also a Daily Stage line running to Kenansville, packages and small boxes will be forwarded to any point on the line.

N. FREDERICK, Proprietor.

STAGE AGENTS.—J. H. Roberts, Fayetteville; G. W. Atkins, Clinton; J. B. Southerland, Warsaw; John Campbell, Weldon; Isaac B. Kelly, Kenansville.

Nov. 6, 1857. 63-*6m

VALUABLE TANNERY FOR SALE.

THE old and well-known Tannery in Salem, N. C., is now for sale. All who feel disposed to purchase can receive any desired information by applying to either of the subscribers or Mr. Chas. Brietz. Terms of payment will be made accommodating, and the property will be sold with or without the Stock, as the buyer may prefer, as soon as a fair price can be obtained. We will also sell a valuable Tanner and Currier.

F. FRIES,
T. J. WILSON,
R. W. WHARTON, } Trustees.

March 20, 1858. 97-*3mos

VALUABLE AND DESIRABLE
TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I PROPOSE to offer, at private sale, one of the most desirable improved lots in the town of Morganton. There is between 4 and 5 acres of land in said lot, susceptible of being divided into 6 eligible lots for building purposes; it is surrounded by streets, which will make it approachable on either side. There is a large and commodious brick dwelling house, entirely new, with eight large rooms, two wide passages, a brick kitchen with two large rooms, all the necessary outhouses, including ice-house, a well-house, and an excellent well of never failing water, cribs, stable, bathhouse, &c., &c. This lot commands one of the most beautiful views of the mountain scenery that is to be found anywhere in the State. The yard is filled with beautiful evergreens and shrubbery of various kinds. I will also sell 416 acres of first class wood and open land, lying within 1½ miles of Morganton, and about 800 acres lying within 3 miles of town, the greater portion of which is said to be the very best tobacco and wheat land in Burke county. About 250 acres of this tract is in a fine state of cultivation, and has all the necessary buildings upon it for a white family and for negroes. All the wood land is of the very best quality, and susceptible of cultivation. The Western North Carolina Railroad is now under contract to within 20 miles of Morganton, and there is no doubt but that in a short time it will be built to Morganton. It is unnecessary to say anything about the health and beauty of this part of North Carolina, as it is proverbial for both. I am anxious to sell the above property, and will make such terms as will undoubtedly suit persons wishing to buy. Any person wishing further information, with regard to this property or the terms on which it will be sold, can get the necessary information by writing to the subscriber, or to Tod R. Caldwell, at Morganton, N. C.

E. E. GREENLEE.

March 10, 1858. 95*3m

A TURPENTINE DISTILLERY
FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers at Newton Grove, Sampson County, offer for sale a large and well fitted up Distillery, at a very moderate price and on good terms.

B. LEE & CO.

March 9. 93-3m

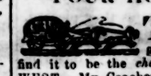
NOTICE.

I WILL sell, at the Court House door in Smithfield, on Tuesday the 25th May next, 12 SHARES in the Johnston Little River Manufacturing Company, being the Shares owned by the late Micajah Cox, deceased. A credit of six months will be given, and the purchaser required to give bond with approved security.

WILLIAM T. COX, Adm'r.

March 20, 1858 99*8tpd

U. S. MAIL,
SALISBURY to ASHEVILLE.
FOUR HORSE COACHES.



THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC are respectfully requested to give this line a trial. They will find it to be the *cheapest*, NEAREST and BEST route WEST. My Coaches are fine, large, Nine and Fourteen Passenger Concord Coaches.

(No Hacks on the Road.)

My Horses are well trained and gentle, and I take pleasure in recommending the Drivers on this line as being the most sober, careful and gentlemanly Drivers to be found on any stage line.

Travellers will find this route a more pleasant one than any other, passing through Statesville by the Catawba Rail Road Bridge, Newton, Morganton, Marion, Pleasant Gardens, Swananno Gap of the Blue Ridge, in full view of the celebrated Mt. Mitchell and Mt. Clingman of the Black Mountains. Persons wishing to visit the Black Mountains can procure a guide and Horses at Mr. STEPS or PORTER'S, and in a few hours ride reach the Black Mountain House, and at their leisure visit Mitchell's Falls, Mt. Clingman and Mt. Mitchell, the highest peaks of land East of the Rocky Mountains.

Tickets on this line good for three months

STAGE OFFICE in Salisbury, at the Rowan House.

C. S. BROWN, Contractor.

Morganton, N. C., March 6th. 100-3m

LUTTERLOH'S LINE.

THE Steamer FANNY will leave Fayetteville for Wilmington every Monday and Thursday morning, until further notice. Will take freight and passengers as heretofore.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Feb'y 22. 87-

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DRS. EASTERLING and HENAGAN having associated themselves together for the purpose of practicing Medicine in Rockingham and vicinity, they respectfully solicit a liberal share of patronage, and by their strict and prompt attention they hope to give perfect satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage. They will attend any call day or *night*. Dr. Easterling takes pleasure in stating to his former patrons that Dr. H. is a regular graduate, having read *three years* and attended *two full courses* of Lectures. One or both may be found at *any hour* at their Office opposite the Post Office, unless professionally engaged.

H. R. EASTERLING, M. D. D. HENAGAN, M. D.

Rockingham, N. C., April 5, 1858. 100tf

COUPON BONDS FOR SALE.

THE Western Rail Road Co. have for sale in amounts to suit purchasers,

$20,000 of the Coupon Bonds of the County of Cumberland, bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually on the 1st June and the 1st of December, and running 20 years.

$90,000 of the Coupon Bonds of the Town of Fayetteville, bearing 6 per cent interest, payable semi-annually on the 1st January and the 1st of July, and running 20 years.

These bonds were issued in accordance with law to the Western Rail Road Co., to pay the County and Town subscriptions respectively.

Persons having money will find these bonds (at the price the Co. is selling them) a better investment than any Bank Stock in the State.

For terms apply to C. B. MALLETT, Esq., Pres't or to JNO. M. ROSE, Treas'r

Western R. R. Co.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 26, 1858. *89tf

DOBBIN HOUSE
For Rent or Lease.

THE Lease of the present Proprietors of this well known House will expire on the 1st January, 1858: the property is offered for lease or rent. To a person desirous of undertaking the Hotel business, an excellent opportunity is offered. The building is large, well arranged and in complete repair; its location will always command for it an extensive patronage. As the present Proprietors intend changing their business, the Furniture, which is nearly new and in good order, can be purchased on favorable terms.

The House will be delivered on or after the 1st of January, remaining open under the present management till a tenant is obtained.

The fine Store in the same building, formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. Booth, is also offered for rent.

JNO. H. COOK,
Prest. Dobbin House Co.

Dec'r 16, 1857. 69-tf

ALABAMA LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale THIRTY-FIVE HUNDRED ACRES of Land in as healthy a section as there is in Alabama.

FORTY ACRES, on which are a good Dwelling and all necessary out-houses, in good repair.

ONE HUNDRED and SIXTY ACRES, good river bottom land, 100 acres of which is under cultivation and produces fine crops of Cotton and Corn.

NINE HUNDRED and SIXTY ACRES Creek and Pine land, on which is some good farming land.

TWENTY-THREE HUNDRED and FORTY ACRES Pine land, well suited for Turpentine getting.

This property will be sold cheap and on accommodating terms.

Address the subscriber at Mount Pleasant P. O., Monroe County, Alabama.

WILLIAM W. ENGLISH.

March 11, 1858. 92-1y

MITCHELL'S FALLS.
AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY OF THE STATE

TO canvass the same, and procure subscribers' names for the sale and delivery of an excellent

LITHOGRAPHIC PICTURE,

taken upon the spot and gotten up in the finest style of the art, representing the place where the Rev. ELISHA MITCHELL lost his life in his explorations of the Black Mountains, in the Summer of 1857. Upon the receipt of Three Dollars, we will furnish to any person desirous of taking an Agency, Two Pictures, one tinted and one colored, as samples, with full particulars as to the terms of the agency, &c. We will offer inducements sufficient to make it pay an energetic agent. For further particulars address us at Asheville, N. C. LEWIS & DICKENSON.

P. S. Mr. Dickenson is also Agent for the Mt. Mitchell Monument Association, and during his tour through the State will receive subscriptions for that object. W. T. DICKENSON.

Feb'y 9, 1858. 85-6m

LAST NOTICE.

THE undersigned has placed all his notes and accounts in the hands of Duncan McIntyre for collection. *All persons* indebted to him, who do not come forward by the 1st of August and pay up or confess judgment, will after that date find their papers in the hands of an officer.

DAN'L C. McINTYRE.

Laurinburgh, N. C., April 25, 1858. 8-3m

A PROCLAMATION,

By his Excellency, THOMAS BRAGG, *Governor of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that one Archibald McDougald, late of the County of Cumberland, did on the 27th day of February last, in said County, kill and murder one Thomas Munroe, and that the said McDougald is a fugitive from justice, and has escaped beyond the limits of this State.

Now, to the end that the said Archibald McDougald may be arrested and brought to trial for his said offence, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation, offering a Reward of Two Hundred Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Cumberland County.

DESCRIPTION.

McDougald is about fifty years of age, of light hair and complexion, blue eyes, of quick speech, has a scar on the face near one of his jaws, weighs about 165 or 170 pounds, is addicted to intoxication, and while drunk is turbulent and troublesome.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of [L. S.] the State, at Raleigh, this the Sixth day of March, A. D. 1858.

By the Governor, THOS. BRAGG.

PULASKI COWPER, Pr. Sec'y.

March 15. 93tf

DEEP RIVER COAL.

BITUMINOUS COAL of the best quality can be had at the works at Egypt, at a reasonable price by the Ton.

WM. McCLANE.
Mining Engineer,

May 21, 1856. 6-tf

Blanks for sale at this Office.

NEW DRY GOODS.
WM. MAC INTYRE

HAS received and offers for sale, a desirable line of

Ladies' Dress Goods,

Silk, Barege and Lawn Robes;
Dress Silk Bareges, Challies, Bombazines, Alpaccas;
Swiss, Tarleton, Jaconet, Nansook Muslins;
Printed Lawns, Calicoes, Ginghams, Brilliantes;
Ribbons, Ruches, French Artificials;
Laces, Edging, Braids; Tapes and Fringes;
French Working Knitting Cotton; Embroidering Silk;
Jaconet and Swiss Edging and Inserting;
Linen and Lisle Edging;
Capes, Collars, Sleeves;
Kid, Silk, and Lisle Gloves and Gauntlets;
J. & P. Coates' Spool Cotton; Sewing Silk;
Enameled and Elastic Belts;
Table Damask; Napkins and Towels;
Patent Turkish and Allandale Counterpanes;
Irish Linen, and Shirt Fronts and Collars;
Ladies' Bonnets, very fine, and some price to them;
Leghorn and Braid Flats;
READY-MADE CLOTHING;
BOOTS, GAITERS and SHOES;
Carpeting, and Floor Oil Cloth, and Matting;
Extension Steel Spring Skirts, rec'd to-day, price $4.

Fayetteville, 29th March, 1858. 97tf

FOR SALE.

A DAMANTINE and TALLOW CANDLES; fine and common TOBACCO; and almost anything in the Grocery line. Cheap as the cheapest!

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

Jan'y 27, 1857. 77-

BACON, LARD AND PORK.

40 HHDS. BACON, well smoked;
20 Bbls. Leaf Lard;
75 " Mess Pork;
35 Sacks Coffee;
25 Bbls. Sugar;
40 Boxes Candy;
30 " No. 1 Soap,
Oranges, Raisins, &c.

The above goods were bought of Commission Merchants, and very cheap for Cash, and will be sold cheap for Cash only. E. F. MOORE.

March 29. 97tf

WHISKEY AND BRANDY.

225 BBLS. CORN WHISKEY;
30 Bbls. Apple Brandy;
15 " Domestic do.
15 " N. E. Rum.

The above Whiskey is the pure Corn Whiskey selected by myself with care, and equal to any made in the State, and will be sold at the lowest market price for Cash. E. F. MOORE.

March 29. 97tf

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MY Address in future will be at Florence, Darlington District, South Carolina. James M. Bostick is my authorised agent to settle business for me.

D. A. BOYD.

May 3, 1858. 7-1mpd

BOERHAVE'S
HOLLAND BITTERS

THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR

DYSPEPSIA,
DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND,
FEVER AND AGUE,

And the various affections consequent upon a disordered

STOMACH OR LIVER,

Such as Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Colicky Pains Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Despondency Costiveness, Blind and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, Rheumatic, and Neuralgic Affections, it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial, and in others effected a decided cure

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Boerhave, Because of its great success in most of the European States, its introduction into the United States was intended more especially for those of our fatherland scattered here and there over the face of this mighty country. Meeting with great success among them, I now offer it to the American public, knowing that its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally instantaneous in effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve, raising up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the system.

NOTICE—Whoever expects to find this a beverage will be disappointed; but to the sick, weak and low spirited, it will prove a grateful aromatic cordial, possessed of singular remedial properties

CAUTION!

The great popularity of this delightful Aroma has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Be not persuaded to buy anything else until you have given Boerhave's Holland Bitters a fair trial. One bottle will convince you how infinitely superior it is to all these imitations.

☞ Sold at $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.00, by the

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

BENJAMIN PAGE, JR. & CO.

MANUFACTURING

PHARMACEUTISTS AND CHEMISTS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Samuel J. Hinsdale sole agent for Fayetteville.

June 14, 1857. 16-

WILLIAM MacINTYRE
—OFFERS FOR SALE—

10 BARRELS PRIME LARD;
9500 lbs. Prime Bacon, hog round,—sides large and boneless;
570 Sacks Corn;
1 doz. Grain Cradles, improved;
1 doz. Cooper's Spinning Wheels,
A Lot of Weaver's Sleys;
Manilla Rope, assorted sizes;
Hemlock Sole Leather.

April 5, 1858. 99-tf

JAMES KYLE

Is now receiving his Spring supply of

DRY GOODS.

Among which are—

Prints, Lawns, and Brilliantes;
Col'd and Black Silks;
Irish Linens and Diapers;
Farmer's Linen, Twilled and Plain;
Cassimere and Merino Twills;
White and Col'd Cotton Hose;
Bolting Cloths, No. 0 to 10;
Silk and Straw Bonnets; &c.

With almost every article in the Dry Goods line; all of which has been purchased by the package at the late sales in New York and Philadelphia: Will be offered cheap for cash or on time to paying customers.

March 13, 1856. 93tf

Carolinian copy.

Groceries, Hardware, &c.

THE undersigned are now receiving a LARGE ASSORTMENT of

Groceries, Hardware, Iron, Steel, Hollow-ware, Shoes, Leather, and Saddlery,

which they will sell at Wholesale at a small advance on Cost for Cash, or on our usual time to prompt dealers.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

July 18, 1857. 26-tf

WANTED.

5000 BBLS. TURPENTINE, at my Distillery on Person Street, at the Halfway Bridge. The highest cash price will be paid.

J. R. McDUFFIE.
Green St., Fayetteville, N. C.

March 18, 1858. 94-3m

☞ The Presbyterian Psalmodist—Character Notes. A further supply just received.

Oct. 24. E. J. HALE & SON.

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!

A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for CASH, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1853. tf-89

J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian Attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the bet manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at N. York prices—freight only added.

September 2. 45-tf

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Books of Subscription to the capital stock of the Central Rail Road, from Beaufort Harbor via Kenansville, Clinton, Fayetteville, and West, will be opened on Thursday, the 10th day of April 1856, and remain open according to the terms of the Charter until further notice, at the following places and under direction of the following named persons, Commissioners in the Charter, viz:

In the County of Onslow, at the office of the Clerk of the County Court at Jacksonville, and at the Post Office Rich Lands. E. W. Fonville, G. J. Ward, J. H Foy, Robert White, John A. Averitt, Jr., Owen Huggins, L. W. Humphrey.

In Carteret county, at the office of Dr. M. F. Arendell at Beaufort Dr. M. F. Arendell, J. F. Bell, L. T. Oglesby.

At the store of G. W. Taylor at Carolina City,—Col. Wm. N. Dennis, H. S. Bell, Capt. Levi Oglesby, Bridge Arendell.

In Duplin county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Kenansville,—Major Owen R. Kenan, David Reid, Isaac B. Kelly, Wm. E. Hill, Wm. J. Houston, Stephen Graham.

In Sampson county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Clinton,—Thomas I. Faison, Dr. Thomas Bunting, Wm. McKay, Patrick Murphy, Wm. Faison, J. R. Beaman, Alfred Johnson.

In Cumberland county, at Fayetteville, at the office of A. A. McKethan,—Thomas R. Underwood, Randal McDaniel, Edward L. Winslow, John C. Blocker.

Form of subscription:

The Undersigned agree to take the number of shares of $100 each, set opposite to our names respectively, in the Central Rail Road Company; and in all respects to comply with the terms of the Charter.

Names	Residence	No. of shares	$ Cash	Work$

Subscriptions may be made payable in work, and may specify whether for grading or cross-ties; and stockholders shall in every case have preference in taking Contracts, when bids are the same or at Engineer's estimate.

As soon as one hundred thousand dollars are subscribed, the Commissioners of Onslow county are to be notified, and they are required to call a meeting of Stockholders to organize the Company.

March 15, 1856. 13tf

SHEMWELL HOUSE,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

East side of Green Street, a few Doors North of the Market House.

THE Subscriber desires through this medium to acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.

P. SHEMWELL.

March 24, 1855. 86-tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale, my LANDS in the Town of Fayetteville, about 130 Acres, known as the

MUMFORD SWAMP.

About 80 Acres of it is fine Meadow Land, as the Crop now on it will show. Also, the

Valuable Brick Store and Lot

near the Market Square, occupied by Mr. John A Pemberton.

A Large and Valuable Lot, fronting on Donaldson, Maxwell and Mumford Streets, known as the Hotel Garden Lot,—could be divided into several Building Lots—very near the new Female High School Buildings.

Also, the Stable Lot adjoining, fronting on Mumford Street.

Several DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS on both Winslow and Mumford Streets.

All this property can now be purchased on favorable terms, and a large part can remain on Bond and Mortgage if desired.

THO. J. CURTIS.

Oct. 10, 1855. 43-tf

JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 28, 1858. 79-tf

Dr. Hawks's History
OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Subscribers are now prepared to furnish the 1st volume of this valuable work, which has received the highest commendation wherever it has been read, not only for its literary execution but for its typographical getting up. It may be obtained, either from us or from our General Agent for the State, H. W. Horne of this place, or any of his Assistant Agents. The price varies according to style of binding: In handsome cloth $1 25; in Library Sheep $1 50; in half Calf $1 75. IT IS SOLD ONLY FOR CASH. None will be charged either by ourselves or our Agents. A liberal discount will be made where quantities are taken to sell again.

It will be sent by mail to any part of the country, on receipt of the price and 24 cents to pay postage.

The 2d volume is in course of preparation. There will probably be four or five volumes in all. The succeeding volumes will probably contain about 500 pages each, and will be sold at a proportionally higher price, viz: half a cent a page for the cloth binding, 25 cents additional for sheep and 50 cents additional for the half calf binding. E. J. HALE & SON

Fayetteville, April 29, 1857.

P. S. The Agent and his Assistants design to visit every county in the State, with the book, as soon as convenient. In the mean time, orders to him or to us accompanied by the cash, will receive prompt attention.

STANDARD & MISCELLANEOUS
BOOKS.

DR. KANE'S Arctic Explorations,—cloth, sheep and half calf; Prescott's Ferdinand and Isabella, Conquest of Peru, Phillip 2d, and Conquest of Mexico; Henry Clay's Works, 6 vols.; Benton's Thirty Years in the U. S. Senate; Daniel Webster's Works, 6 vols; Memoirs of S. S. Prentiss; Irving's Works, 15 vols, cloth and sheep; Memoirs of Wm Wirt; Irving's Life of Washington, cloth and sheep; Life and Correspondence of Webster; Com. Perry's Japan Expedition; Abbott's Napoleon; The Indigenous Races of the Earth, by Nott & Gliddon; Recollections of A Life Time, by Goodrich, (Peter Parley;) Hume and Macaulay's Histories of England; Hallam's, Robertson's, Johnson's, Burke's, Addison's, Hannah More's and Dick's Works Southey's Common Place Book; Historical Collections of Virginia; Dickens's Complete Works, 13 vols illustrated; LaMartine's History of Turkey; The Queens of Scotland, by Agnes Strickland; Goldsmith's Animated Nature; Noctes Ambrosianæ, 5 vols.,—edited by Dr. McKenzie; Rollin's Ancient History; Constitutional Text Book; Millman's Gibbon's Rome; The Statesman's Manual; Tales and Novels of Marin Edgeworth; Proctor's History of the Crusades; Chambers' Information for the People; Tytler's Universal History; Boswell's Life of Dr. Johnson; Chambers' Miscellany, 10 vols; Appleton's Cyclopedia of Biography; The Scottish Gael; Encyclopedia Americana, 14 vols.; Watery Novels in 12, 24 and 27 vols; Wilson's Tales of the Borders and of Scotland; DeTocqueville's Democracy in America; Knight's Half Hours with the best Authors; Bulwer's Novels, complete in one vol; Plutarch's Lives; Modern British Essayists; Lyell's Principles of Geology; Tales of the Arabian Nights, 4 vols. illustrated; Maury's Physical Geography of the Sea; Adventures of a Gentleman in Search of a Horse; Mrs. Ellis's Family Monitor and Guide to Social Happiness; The Bachelor of Salamanca, by Le Sage; History of the Revolutions in Europe; Lockhart's Life of Walter Scott; Hogg's Winter Evening Tales; Woodfall's Junius; McIntosh's Miscellanies; Hamilton's Philosophy and Literature; McAulay's Miscellanies; Marshall's Washington; Life of Pinckney; Brande's Encyclopedia; The Prince of the House of David; The Poetical Works of Hemans, Scott, Campbell, Milton, Byron, Moore, Burns, Shakspeare, &c, in various styles.

E. J. HALE & SON.

LAW BOOKS.

DOMAT'S Civil Law;
Roscoe's Crim. Evidence;
Chitty on Contracts;
" " Criminal Law;
" " Pleading;
Stephen on Ditto.;
Chitty on the Law of Carriers;
Selwyn's Nisi Prius,—Am. Notes;
Smith's Chancery Practice;
" Landlord and Tenant;
" on Contracts;
" Leading Cases;
Story on Conflict of Law;
" Equity Jurisprudence;
" on Sales;
" on Partnership;
" Equity Pleadings;
" on Contracts;
Fearne on Remainders;
Edwards on Bailments;
Byles' on Bills;
Tayler